

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

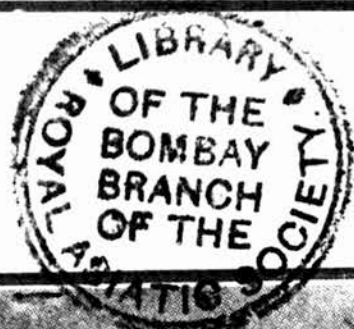
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VOL. XXVII NO. 49

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 3, 1939

PRICE: TWO ANNAS



BRINGING HOME FIREWOOD



PLEASE SEE THAT
THE SEAL IS INTACT
BEFORE BUYING

—N. N.



Modern War is a very elaborate business. Pictures are of troops moving to the front and evacuated children in school.



Elsa Buchanan, movie star (centre), has joined the British Women's Land Army. She is seen here with her mother and sister at work on a farm.

A Highlander demonstrates the Bren light machine-gun.



Miss Paddy Prior gives a lesson in "Voice Production" to a Tommy at an open entertainment for British Troops.



Mme. Moscicki, daughter-in-law of Polish President, Wanda and Judwiga, daughters of the late hero of the Poles, are now in London.

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THE "AVERAGE MAN"

DOES HE EXIST?

By N. JOG

EVERYBODY has heard about the "Average Man." He is the being to whom we constantly refer in our conversation as the repository of all the good virtues of humanity, and as an ultimate tribunal, whose verdict will be beyond question and cavil.

The Average Man shares all the failings and frailties of humanity, but somehow he mysteriously rises above them. He is in the Wordsworthian phrase

*A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food.*

That is why he is so much loved and respected, and that is also why his judgments are accepted in good grace by everybody. The Average Man is supposed to have sympathy for all and malice for none.

His commonsense is his strongest suit and that lifts him above all the erudite scholars and hair-splitting lawyers. What appeals to the Average Man must be *ipso facto* good and just and his view is the view which will be finally upheld by humanity.

The Jury System

The Average Man has reached his apotheosis in the jury system, which is one of the most-respected assets of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Trial by jury is considered to be the most cherished privilege of the accused in all civilised countries. Even in India from times immemorial the "Punch" (five wise men) have served as the Privy Council in all caste or village disputes.

There is something anomalous if not absurd in the fact that even in modern times the opinion of five or seven or twelve persons, collected haphazard, should prevail over the studied verdict of those who have devoted their life-time to mastering the intricacies and subtleties of law.

It is long since Mr. Bumble delivered himself of the classical dictum that "Juries is vulgar, uneducated and ought to be abolished." During the course of the last century this view has been endorsed by many other competent, if less picturesque, persons than Mr. Bumble. In the last decade especially the abolition of the Jury has become one of the prominent issues of the day in many countries.

In spite of all the interested propaganda and in spite of its

admitted shortcomings, however, the robust faith of the public in this time-honoured institution shows no signs of diminishing. For the Gentlemen of the Jury (and we must now mention the Gentlewomen also) howsoever "vulgar and uneducated" they might be or howsoever sentimental and perverse their verdicts might at times prove, help to sort the grim visage of law. Justice is proverbially blind. But the jury endows it with an inner vision as it were. It tempers the unrelenting correctitude of the legal code by the milk of human kindness. It brings the personal factor to bear on the impersonal, mechanical operation of the legal system and its very simplicity is what appeals most to the Average Man.

For the Average Man, though he is generally bewildered by the loquacity of the lawyers and confounded even by the summing-up of the judge, understands and implicitly appreciates the straight "guilty" or "not guilty" verdict of his own compeers, *Vox populi, vox dei!*

Mythical Monster

But who is this mythical man

to whom we are all agreed in paying court? Have you ever come across him in actual flesh and blood? Can you point out your finger at him? You might have a vague idea that Mr. X or Mr. Y represents the average type of man.

But just think about it for a few minutes. You will find on closer scrutiny that all of those whom you considered to be average and common have always something very distinctive and something very uncommon about them. There is no so-called "ordinary" being, who has nothing extra-ordinary or peculiar about him or her.

It might be some form of physical aberration or mental eccentricity, but there is something decidedly unaverage—it may be merely an inflexion of his voice or the way he lifts his eyebrows—about every average individual. Nature, the Master-Creator, never uses the same mould twice. The word "duplicate" is not found in her dictionary, nor the adjective "average."

The Average Man is thus a mythical man or at best a metaphysical idea. If by some process we

are able to produce the Average Man, he will be found to be a veritable monster.

Chestertonian Paradox

We thus arrive at a paradox in which G.K.C. might have revelled. It is that an all-round averageness must be extra-ordinary and what is extra-ordinary cannot be average!

Such a paradox, however, does not lessen in the least the popular belief in the Average Man. Some years ago 152 members of the Columbian Masonic Lodge got themselves photographed separately, all the portraits being full-face and full-size. The negatives were then carefully superimposed upon one another and the resultant print thus obtained was proclaimed to be the picture of the Average Man.

It turned out to be an extraordinary caricature, as the following opinion of a critic who saw that unique photograph reveals:

"The vaguely handsome features represented an amalgam of weak and strong chins, noses of all shapes and sizes, ears that struck out and ears that clung, heavy and light eyebrows, keen and watery eyes, firm mouths and slack ones, even beards and no beards. The general impression was that if this man were to commit a crime, the compiler of the 'wanted' bill would have to broadcast a singularly vague description."

Which means that nobody would ever be able to recognise the Average Man! Or, in other words, he does not exist at all!



Out On Two Different Limbs

(Courtesy: "The Detroit News")

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Death Of A Hero

THE most humanist of all world outlooks: this was the aspect of Marxism undoubted that appealed to the deepest things in Ralph Fox's nature. He seemed to have an enormous zest in life and an enormous admiration for vital personalities, as he showed many times as the fire came in his writing when he was dealing with such characters as Genghis Khan or Lenin....

It is thus that John Lehmann, who edits with C Day Lewis and T. A. Jackson, the memorial volume of 'Ralph Fox: A Writer in Arms' (Kitabistan, Allahabad Rs 2/8) speaks of this gallant English writer and one need only quote from Fox's well-known 'The Novel and the People' in confirmation of such a view of his personality:

....But Marxism (the dead writer affirms) also sees all matter as changing, as having a history, and accepts nothing as fixed and immutable. To Shakespeare, drawing his philosophical views from Rabelais and Montaigne, there would have appeared nothing outrageous in the Marxian view of life... Falstaff, Don Quixote, Tom Jones, Julien Sorel, Monsieur de Charlus, are all types, but they are types in whom the social characteristics constantly reveal the individual, and in whom the personal hopes, hungers, loves, jealousies and ambitions in their turn light up the social background.

These words in themselves do no give us a complete idea of the personality of Ralph Fox that emerges out of his scattered journalistic writing and the few but remarkable books he found time to write in a life crammed full of the activities of which his intimates and friends and comrades and the men and women amongst whom he worked with a characteristic and deep sympathy and devotion of which a Communist, and intellectual of his type alone is so capable.

Men Died In Spain

Fox fell, like many men of his generation and class, on the battle-field of Spain (Cordova, January 2nd., 1937) in defence of democracy in the western world. And like the death of the others, his death too has caused a distinct loss to the world of letters. He gave his life in a struggle that was to prove a failure and, what is more and what brings us

Ralph Fox, The English Writer Who Fell At Cordova

to-day one disillusion too many with its profound irony, to serve in the prolongation of the civil war and the inevitable exhaustion for the victors themselves, results so carefully calculated in advance by the international diplomats.

All the heroism and sacrifice and suffering of these men of different nationalities who, in mingling their blood and soaking the soil of Spain with its free flow, could not save Spanish freedom and as has been indicated, have merely served the foreign powers' common objective of weakening Spain in a war that was soon to follow the prelude of the Spanish tragedy. But this single gesture, this single act of the spiritual human brotherhood inherent in the idea of freedom, tested perhaps for the first time in modern history in the crucible of Spain, has remained and will always remain indestructible.

The Spanish civil war may recede in time and memory when a major war fought out on a much greater scale with its proportionately greater amount of destruction, human and material, than had been witnessed in Spain is eclipsing it. But its unique importance remains even in the chaos and hopelessness of our epoch.

Tribute To Heroism

The 'Kitabistan' deserves our congratulations and our gratitude for having published this volume which is not to be treated like any of the previous publications issued by this enterprising house of Indian publishers. 'Ralph Fox' is not merely a book; it is also a tribute to the memory of one who speaks eloquently not indeed with the voice that is hushed for ever nor with the printed word that is at all times eloquent not for him-

By OBSERVATEUR

self—he never, as we could judge from his writing, seemed to give any thought to such vulgar egotism—but for the men and women who have lived and died for the fine idealism of civilized humanity—men and women that perhaps form a small number of persons in proportion to the too crowded humanity of the world. The book itself is a labour of love of Fox's friends and colleagues, fellow-writers and comrades, who held him in their affection both for his human qualities and his undoubtedly equally important qualities as a writer and a creative spirit.

Fox As Writer

Although Fox's editors have classified and arranged his writing, reproduced both from his published books and his fragmentary work scattered in periodicals (he had always had access even to bourgeois papers where, not unlike many Communist poets and creative writers of our time he received unstinted admiration, appreciation and respect) he has had no difficulty in emerging out of it as a strong and coherent personality.

The same clarity, simplicity and vitality of style and approach make themselves felt in the historian of the past and present, the political theorist, the imaginative writer and the literary critic. Some of us will no doubt mourn the imaginative writer who appears to have imbibed perhaps through common spiritual affinities influences of poets like Barbusse although it is also necessary to emphasize that the same sensitivity, under-

standing and critical insight are impressed on every bit of his writing in the 'Daily Worker.'

His Marxism

How far he could be described as a 'theorist' so far as the propaganda of his party is concerned is a question because he would certainly have spurned the description. There is, in any case, very little of the 'theorist' as we have come to understand the term. His propaganda, in effect, marks a remarkable achievement in that simplification that is essential for its very purpose and success and such simplification could proceed only from an intellect that is gifted with the power of elucidation.

That Fox was not a doctrinaire Marxist but that his understanding of Marxism had stimulated his understanding coupled with the gift of articulating this his, as Lehmann with his editor's instinct emphasises, understanding (shared as far as their styles are concerned with some of the most important French intellectuals and writers) for the public composed of the proletariat as well as the bourgeois. Fox's conviction would appear to match with his generous sympathy and his courage.

A Real Hero

The story of how Fox fell in that village of Lopra on the road to Cordova is worth reproducing from the account given in this book:

The counter attack (on the now called 'English Crest') in which the English-speaking company played a prominent part was made from the bottom of the hill. The Government troops, taking cover behind the olive trees from the hail of rifle fire from the enemy positions on the crest and also from the dozens of German Junker planes bombing and flying low machine-gunning with explosive bullets, Ralph Fox was with the Brigade commander on the road half-way up the hill when it became evident that there was an unseen possibility of our machine gunners establishing invaluable positions covering the enemy's right flank. Fox set off running, bending low across some open ground, to organise this manoeuvre. It was a supremely brave thing to do; the bombing and machine-gun fire were at their most intense, and it was almost certain death for anybody to leave cover. For Fox knew this, but he considered it necessary to take the risk.

No wonder his military commander should have described him as an 'exceedingly brave man' and 'a real hero.'

A Successful Book

From the literary view-point alone, the 'Kitabistan' publication deserves a warm welcome. It is a valuable contribution to literature and ought to be read with great interest by those who desire to establish contact with a mind like Fox's—especially as in its pages are presented the various aspects of the Marxist theoretician, creative artist and vigorous and gifted critic. Unlike many of the publications printed here, the book is well-produced. We have no doubt that it will be very widely read and appreciated in this country and that the 'Kitabistan' will follow it up with the work of other minds like Fox's.

SOUND-RECORDS OF VEDAS

Madras Savant Outlines Project To Preserve Knowledge Of Correct Modes Of Chanting Of Vedic Hymns For Benefit Of Posterity

(BY M. KRISHNAMACHARIAR, M.A., M.L., PH. D.)

The Vedas, according to Hindu religious beliefs, are eternal and omniscient; they are 'Sruti' (revealed). Linguistic philosophers have said that it is possible for a 'Vak-Yogavid' to visualise Brahman in 'Varnamala' wreath of letters. Alphabets are called in Sanskrit 'akshara,' the same term is applied to Brahman. To the spiritual insight of Patanjali 'Varnas' were not only phonetic types, but the glowing sparks of Brahman illuminating the entire sphere of existence (Mahabhashya I. 11-3): 'Varnagnanam Vagvishaya Yatra Cha Brahman Vartate' (Bartika).

Spoken Word A Vital Force

'Sabda' is not a lifeless machinery invented by man. It is more than a mere sound or symbol. It is consciousness that splits itself into two-fold category of 'sabda' and 'artha' and what we call 'vak' as the vehicle of communication is nothing but an expression of 'chaitanya.' So

said Punjaraja (under 'Vakyapadiya' 1-1). The merit of 'Sruti' is not in its topical contents, but in the dynamic and spiritual merit of its expression, that is sabda or sound emerging from the 'vak' emanating from the recitation of the hymns.

The sequence and the cadence of the sounds produce a continuous series of vibrations that cause phenomena on and about the objects contacted by the vibration. That is the same as in wireless telegraphy. It is the vibrations that are caught and received and interpreted as they pass in the open atmosphere. In the Vedic hymn it is the sound that emanates from the voice that is primary. The topics secondary and the verbal expression was only vehicular that is, the letters of the words are only meant to be the vehicle of the sounds intended to be delivered in particular sequence and

(Continued on Page 28)

LIFE ON CONDITION

BERNARD SHAW, to the London "Daily Chronicle", on being told by the doctors that he would die unless he ate some meat:

"My situation is a solemn one. Life is offered to me on condition of eating beef-steaks. But death is better than cannibalism. My will contains directions for my funeral, which will be followed not by mourning coaches, but by oxen, sheep, flocks of poultry and a small travelling aquarium of live fish, all wearing white scarfs in honour of the man who perished rather than eat his fellow creatures. It will be, with the exception of Noah's Ark, the most remarkable thing of a kind seen."

Latent Reconstructive Powers In Human System

Restoration Of Inner Harmony And Contentment By Psychological Treatment

REMEMBER that when your motor-car has run so many thousand miles, you send it to be overhauled. Why should you not do the same with your psychic motor and undergo a psychic renovation by means of psychic Training? In one word: With this psychological treatment everyone can restore his self-control and powers of resistance, his confidence and his courage, and win back his inner harmony and contentment, as well as renew bodily vigour. Consider after all, on what is human happiness based? Without doubt on the feeling of inner satisfaction. The possibility of inner satisfaction lies in everybody's nature. However, in these times it is stunted by all kinds of repressions, and it is psychophony's principle task to aid this delicate plant.

If we look back at our past life we must come to the conclusion that everything in life is dependent on the spiritual attitude. There is no situation which is too difficult to overcome. There are only people who react falsely, and, therefore, we see that it is better to possess confidence and courage than to own stocks and shares, which only too often suffer depreciation and become so much worthless paper. In the fight for existence, instead of tormenting ourselves and wearing ourselves for the sake of more or less illusionary possessions, we should do far better to acquire inner harmony and contentment by the use of the psychophonic system.

To-day man toils and moils far too much to pile up money, and with it buy longed-for objects, which he thinks will bring him contentment. It would be simpler and wiser to begin at the root of matter, with contentment itself. It is easier to win back inner harmony and return to simplicity than to accumulate money, and it is more reasonable to take pleasure in the blue sky and enjoy the aromatic air of the mountains than to overload the stomach and spend much money on empty worldly pleasures.

Is there a psychological treatment or a mind power record which is a direct means of filling our purses? Certainly not; but by means of the psychophonic system our self-confidence and our influence over others will be strengthened to such an extent that by these indirect means we are able to improve our material position.

And the effect in the home, or in the trenches of the daily battle for existence? The irritable individual, the harassed business man and the discontented woman are products of the times with which everyone is familiar. A wit has said that to-day 105 per cent. are nervous, irritable, moody and depressed, and, so far as specially sensitive natures are concerned, they are all well on the way to nervous disease. They arrive home, strained and vexed with the day's work, can take pleasure in nothing, are easily provoked, and infect their circle with their bad temper. Before it comes to this, take refuge in psychophony. Throw yourself in the nearest arm-chair, put the relaxation mind power record and a deep vibrating voice will envelop you in a mantle of well-being. Your nerves relax and are soothed. You forget your irritations and worries. When the record has finished playing you will find you are in a cheerful and contented frame of mind. You may shake your head and laugh sceptically; nevertheless this is the result when you have repeated the records with sufficient frequency, and allowed them to work through your subconscious mind.

The science of modern pathology has established definitely that the principal cause of such psychoneurotic phenomena such as cardiac neurosis, nervous dyspepsia, psychic impotence, etc., is to be sought, not in physical factors, but in the disturbing element in the patient's mind and in his morbid thoughts. Of course, you have heard of the ridiculous but pathetic cases of people who are unable to work through a certain place. Is it a physical disability which produces these nervous symptoms? It is not.

Their physical condition enables them to walk or talk perfectly well; it is only their subconscious mind which produces apprehensions which make them as impotent to proceed as if they are paralysed. In order to combat these phenomena, it is only natural to make use of the same weapons as those used by the adversary, and so modern psychotherapy makes use of auto-suggestion in attempting to overcome neurasthenia, hysteria and what is now called psychosthenia.

During the Great War marvelous results were obtained by means of this treatment in cases of psychic aphonia and functional paralysis. This is why all doctors who have had occasion to make use of the new psychotherapy are united in declaring that psycho-analysis and auto-suggestion are capable of removing all psycho-neuroses.

But, others go further and state that auto-suggestions is equally capable of combating organic disease.

Dr. Bonjour quotes the case of a wart which was very rapidly

BY DR. C. S. DE RADWAN PRAGLOWSKI, (VIENNA UNIVERSITY), INVENTOR OF "PSYCHOPHONY".

cured by auto-suggestion. The doctor asserts that he has obtained positive results from using auto-suggestion for diabetics. Not only was their general condition improved, but the quantity of sugar dropped from seventy-nine to twenty-five grammes.

Finally, Dr. Charles Beaudouin declared that he had reduced an ulcer solely by means of auto-suggestion. What is the significance of all this? We are in the presence of scientific facts, but we have within us forces the strength of which we are unable even to guess at.

Dr. Jolowicz, of Berlin University, speaks of the powerful psychic regenerative forces which are latent in us. He states that in us exist creative and reconstructive

forces which serve to combat those agents which produce disease. In everyone's system there is a natural inclination towards harmony, and balance of the various rules. The reconstructive powers in our system function automatically without our will, and we can mobilize them by means of our inner confidence and use them for curing our ills.

And if we reflect, what is vaccination if it is not the creation in our organism of beneficial anti-toxins, which defends our system from the attacks of diseases, and arouses all our defensive forces to combat?

In the same way, a surgeon uses stitching to help to heal the wound he has suddenly made, and to encourage the regrowth of the tissues, and prevent our system from suffering more than is necessary.

To resume, we see that a cure can take place inwardly, but we have not yet complete knowledge of how it is effected, or of exactly what exterior elements contribute towards it.

It can also mobilize in our system all the curative forces which have been lying there unused, but only require the correct instigation to be set in motion for our benefit.

We must picture this as the mobilization of an army, which is called to the colours by means of mechanical suggestion.

EVOLUTION OF THE BALLET

An Art Without Method

Ballet, as a distinguished dancer remarked angrily, has no score, (writes "J. M." in the "Manchester Guardian"). What had caused his remark and his anger was a recent performance of one of the pre-war Diaghileff ballets. He was outraged by the multitudinous small modifications which, as the ballet had passed through the interpretations of three generations of dancers, had crept into the original choreography. And yet he had to admit that such modifications were inevitable—that ballet had no score.

To some extent this has always been true. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries people did work on and, indeed, work out methods of the notation of ballet's movements, but these methods never became generally accepted or standardised. Like, say, the method of musical notation. That, to the present generation of ballet people is perhaps surprising. The surviving classical works from the last century, "Giselle" and the Tchaikovsky-Petipa ballets, are largely made up of those classroom "enchainements" (sequences of classical steps) which any teacher will set his pupils to do in the ordinary course of a day's lesson. The pupils, by verbal instruction alone, can understand readily enough what the teacher wants them to do, so surely it should not have been beyond the wit of man to translate into some standardised, written shorthand these individual verbal instructions of ballet teachers. Sadler's Wells recently has indicated how this might have been done, for there the correct revivals of the Tchaikovsky-Petipa ballets have been made possible by notes made by Sergeeff, the veteran

ballet producer who was working in the Maryinsky when Petipa was still in charge of his ballets. But when we come to consider not the classical, formalised ballets of fifty years ago but all the "free movement of the modern romantic ballet introduced by Fokine and Diaghileff then the problem becomes quite different. It would seem to be insuperable. It was the problem on which Nijinsky was working in the last year or so of his toppling sanity. There is no evidence that he had nearly solved it.

Dependence On The Dancers

This, then, is the first thing to bear in mind in considering how ballets come into being. Choreographers never work from what could be called in any real sense a score of movement. Some of them may have their own private notes to jog their memory, but in the main they are working purely from their inner visions of moving human bodies which become actual, only when the choreographer demonstrates them to his dancers, who then by trial and error do what he means them to do. Thus gradually as the choreographer demonstrates his pattern first to the principal dancers and then to the whole ensemble, the ballet will be made. It has no real

existence outside the performance of these dancers; it is music which cannot be read, a play which must be acted to be a play at all.

If then, plumbing a little deeper into the source of a ballet, you ask how a choreographer's imagination works, how he ever thinks of a ballet's pattern, the sort of answer would be that given by David Lichine, the young Russian choreographer, when someone asked him how he thought of "Songe Choregraphique"—his latest ballet, set to a Debussy piece, not as yet shown to any audience. His answer was that the idea came from watching some movements of Sono Osato, the young American-Japanese dancer. The perversity of a sinuous Japanese doing classical steps was, he said, the inspiration; for the rest he could say nothing at all about the ballet except that it too was perverse and sinuous and strange. Frequently a choreographer's inspiration may thus be stirred by a particular dancer. We know how Fokine made "Le Cygne" for and because of Pavlova; so too "Le Spectre de la Rose" was in a true sense inspired by Nijinsky's "elevation." Then again one has heard Ninette de Valois, one of our own choreographers, say that she likes to work out her ideas on her dancers. Yet she probably more than most

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OUR SHORT STORY

By "JOY"

BEWARE!

A PHILOSOPHICAL upbringing has its disadvantages. I have learnt this to my cost. At an impressionable age, Plato and Aristotle, Hegel and Kant, Darwin and Bergson, William James and Bertrand Russels, were all rammed down my throat. Result? Today I am obsessed with the importance of the philosopher. He is the man who sees things from the point of view of eternity. He is the true guide nay, the true ruler of mankind!

Now, I am by way of being a budding philosopher. So, I must do my best to guide mankind. If I see any danger ahead for the world, I must warn it. And, a few days ago, I had a glimpse of danger—danger for the mothers of this nation. My philosophical upbringing will not let me rest. It forces me to take up my pen, and go to the trouble of writing and warning them. Yes, trouble, great trouble! I am a busy person, with very little time to spare, and I will gain nothing by writing this story. I am not the heroine, neither am I the villain. I am only the poor author, I should rather say, the reporter. For, Ladies and Gentlemen, I swear with one hand on my heart and the other on Plato's "Republic" that I speak the truth and nothing but the truth, when I say that this is a true story.

I would like to go into the many implications of all that I have written. But I fear, the Editor will swear at me for writing a long introduction to a short story. And a philosopher must never do anything which will provoke other people to use blasphemous language. So, I must stop this pleasant writing, and go ahead with the unpleasant but necessary task of writing the story.

The real trouble started from a very trivial thing, as it always does. My mother was brushing her hair, she made a face at herself in the mirror. "Just look at my hair," she said "How awful!" I was in a hurry, so I gave a cursory glance, and said: "Him." I had a train to catch and I had just broken my shoelaces.

"Awful" she said, "It's grown

thin and short."

"Not too bad" I said as I changed my shoes; "Silla aunty's is worse."

"Maybe, but this is so. . . . I wonder, would bobbed hair look very bad on me?"

"Nothing could possibly look bad on you, darling."

"Then shall I have mine cut!"

"Bright idea, cherie!"

"Will you take me to your hair-dresser?"

"Sure, darling, but not just now I've got to fly. S'long" I ran as if for my life. I entered the station panting and out of breath. The ends of my sari flying all about me, only to see the guard's van of the day's last fast train disappearing at the end of the platform. Just like my luck!

I was late at work, and got a first-class scolding from my boss. I forgot to mention this at home. Being a philosopher, I know that judicious forgetting is the golden key to happy living.

Well, the outcome of all this was that I made an appointment with my hair-dresser; and one bright morning, darling mamma sailed out on her grand new adventure.

"Ooo. . . Darling," said I when I saw her, "you look sweet". She did, really and truly sweet.

"What is all this?" Say you, "why did you begin with all that talk of danger? Cutting one's hair is innocent enough surely, not at all like cutting one's throat!" So you think, but there is a danger, there is a danger, hold your souls in patience, ladies and gentlemen, and I will come to the point. Remember patience is a virtue worth cultivating.

The great scene happened at 9 p.m. on a peaceful night. My brother was playing a mouth organ. I was reading a book, which purported to give hints to aspiring authors. Mamma was showing off her charming new head to papa. Then, in walked Sorabji, led by his tummy. He was, as usual, in shirt sleeves, slippers on his feet, and a black parsli-cap perched jauntily at the back of his head. No different from a hundred other well-to-do, elderly gentlemen, you see at the

share-bazaar every week-day, at the races every Saturday, and at the pictures every Sunday. They are the back-bone of the Parsi community and of Bombay city. He sprawled down on our best sofa.

My brother stopped playing. I said "Kem, Sorabji!" and went on reading.

Mamma offered him some dry-fruit. While he ate, he recounted for the tenth time, solely for our pleasure, the great story of his serious illness during the typhoid epidemic some twenty years ago. Then suddenly he spied mamma's cropped hair. "Are, what have you done?"

"Cut my hair. Doesn't it look nice?"

"N. . . n. . . nice!" he spluttered, his mouth full of walnuts. "It's outrageous! It's. . . why! You look like a tail-less rat!"

Pappa and mamma burst out laughing. I looked up angrily from my book: my brother and I shouted together: "Sorabji! !"

He did not pay any attention to us. He went on: "To cut your hair at your age! Does it fit you a mother of two grown-up children? Chut, chut, long hair is a woman's crowning glory. And all you silly people go and cut it."

"Don't you like my new, young wife?" inquired pappa in between laughing.

"What humbug! Sala, you also sit there and laugh and encourage your womenkind to do silly things. Such lovely, long hair she had?" (The Back-bone of the Parsi community and of Bombay city was never famous for its powers of observation).

In the pause which occurred just then, mamma put in very quietly, with a mischievous twinkle in her eye, "I will persuade Pirojbai (that's his wife) to have her hair cut."

He jumped up in alarm. "Oh, no! You will do nothing of the sort."

"Oh! But I will," said mamma "you wait and see!"

"But, how will she cut her hair? I will not give her permission! So what? No sensible man would give permission. Tomorrow morning you will want to cut off your heads, and the day after your. . ."

"Sorabji, write an article on that," said mamma.

"Yes," said I "here's a book that will tell you how to do it." And I put my book on his lap, forgetting for a moment the politeness that all true philosophers should exhibit. I was very annoyed.

Even that did not shut him up. That man is very slow on the up-take. He turned round to papa, and said, "But, why did you allow it, why didn't you put your foot down?"

Pappa put on a meek, mild face, and said in a waning voice: "Nobody in this house listens to poor me." (Papa would make a fine actor, he would.)

Mamma laughed into papa's eyes and said: "Yes, dear, you are not like Sorabji, you do not have the upper-hand, you are a hen-pecked husband!"

"See, what your wife calls you!" said Sorabji. He took mamma's words as a complaint to himself. He visibly expanded with pride!

We all burst out laughing. So would you have done had you known papa, and then heard him called 'hen-pecked' by mamma in that mischievous tone, and seen Sorabji's big grin of pleasure!

We stopped laughing and he started his tirade again. All over again from 'nonsense' and "humbug" to "you look like a tail-less rat." The surprising part of it all is that he has more than once

admired my hair, which is bobbed very short! It seems God Almighty forgot to endow him with the capacity of being logical. Young girls may do anything to look smart and pretty. Mothers must content themselves with dowdiness and wispy hair!

Hardly had he gone out of the house, when I muttered: "The ass!"

And my brother said: "The stupid unmannerly bear! For two pins, I'd knock him down!"

"Don't be silly," said mamma, "I quite enjoyed myself. I haven't had so much excitement, and so many thrills for a long, long time! I felt as I used to feel in 1921, when I first started wearing khaddar saris, and people called me a 'dhobban' and a 'ghatan'. 'A tailless rat!' What fun!" She said, and laughed heartily.

Darling mamma! She is made of the stuff of which heroines are made. With her wonderful weapons of laughter, and a sense of humour, she can go out into the world and conquer all. But what about the other poor mothers of India? What of those who are not so well-equipped as her? For them I wrote this story. It is them I warn.

The moral of my story I will give in verse form. That will be easier to remember. Please note that this warning is for all mothers who have grown-up children. Also note that the word 'bear' stands for the back-bone of the Parsi community and of Bombay City?"

So, dear ladies fair,
Before you dare
To cut your hair,
Remember to beware
Of the Big, Black Bear!
Your name he'll tear,
Throw it up in the air.
Be prepared not to care!

Hitler
Tears Up
"Mein Kampf"



Wax model of Hitler at Madame Tussaud's exhibition in London.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

HOMeward

BY MANUEL C. RODRIGUES.—
(S. Gajanan P. Press, 4 Library Road, Dadar, Bombay Price Re. 1.)

VERSE much less poetry, published under the normal conditions of literary activity is of such poor quantity even in places where standards of culture as well as appreciation and in proportion to it, the 'buying power' and marketable demand (after all, how appropriate was the blasphemy that the ill-starred Baudelaire uttered when he lectured to a herd of Belgian school-girls and nearly killed their chaperones with scandal! so slender, that it would be only an act of justice if every person who published any book of verses were forthwith recorded in martyrology (quasi-theological at least).

That poetry has always been written, read and (not infrequently) sold is a fact. In provincial languages which register a vital development and a high degree of richness (the student or reader of the Marathi literature can testify to this and the student of 'Concani' writing in this popular medium ought to be able to do it), it has occupied an important place of which marketable productivity is not a reliable gauge. There is a distinct musico-poetical tradition in each literature and although it has shared the fortunes of men and women who write and sing, primarily for such poor pleasure as compensates the hardships, cruelties, injustices and neglect of life, a certain vogue, a respect and a critical reception also for it are discernible in this department of our literary activity.

Against this background is published, not too frequently almost rarely English verse-writing (to be poetically modest). It is usually unsatisfactory it would be out of place here to elaborately explain why. But the fact remains. Only in rare instances it is of high quality in content and content is all-important from the critical viewpoint. But even when it does not reach a high qualitative level, any writing should be welcomed in so far as, firstly it marks more than the proverbial young lady's display of departmental exhibition (convent-school, regimental style, so mockingly uncreative) and secondly, because it means at least an opportunity of stimulating effort to achieve greater perfection (which is not attainable) in this genre.

And thus we welcome Mr. Manuel C. Rodrigues' Homeward following his earlier SONGS IN EXILE. These collections of lyrics written by a young enthusiast are marked by admirable simplicity and gentleness and they achieve, in the pieces published in this well-printed (the charming symbolic drawing by Olimpio Rodrigues deserves mention, little book, remarkable effect:

The rain, in silver showers,
Drops on the Earth,
And fills with mirth
The inundated hours
and

The dawn that brings on tender buds the blush while the flower

Is thrilled by the warmth of the amorous air,
And drunk of the honeyed cup.
In the song:
The while I sip their lips of fragrance

The world is happy, love-birds singing
Their welcome melody:
For in this Eden of glad voices
Your silence wakens me.
(Eden is no doubt discordant).

INDO-MUSLIM HISTORY

STUDIES IN INDO-MUSLIM HISTORY. By S. H. Hodiwala (Bombay 1939).

This is a critical and exhaustive commentary on Sir Henry Elliot's "History of India as told by its own Historians." Sir Henry Elliot formed a rather low estimate of the "Native Chroniclers" whom he considered deficient in some of the most essential requisites in the writing of history and who, in his opinion, were for the most part dull, prejudiced, ignorant and superficial. It pained him to see the Hindu historians writing under the influence of Islamic culture and usually opening with a 'Bismillah' and the ordinary profession of faith in the unity of the Godhead. The question naturally arises as to why did Elliot undertake such a gigantic task when he did not think highly of the Indian historians. Possibly, his object was not only to rewrite Indian history in the light of the available material but also to give it a distinct political colour. With remarkable frankness he declared: "They (the historical works) will make our native subjects more sensible of the immense advantages accruing to them under the mildness and equity of our rule. If instruction were sought for from them, we should be spared the rash declarations respecting Muhammadan India, which are frequently made by persons not otherwise ignorant characters now renowned only for the splendour of their achievements. A succession of victories would, when we withdraw the veil of flattery and divest them of rhetorical flourishes, be set forth in a truer light, and probably be held up to the execration of mankind. We should no longer hear bombastic Babus, enjoying under our Government the highest degree of personal liberty and many more political privileges than we ever conceded to a conquered nation, rant about patriotism and degradation of their present position. If they would dive into any of the volumes mentioned herein, it would take these young Brutuses and Phocians a very short time to learn that, in the days of that dark period for whose return they sigh, even the bare utterance of their ridiculous fantasies would have been attended not with silence and contempt, but with the

Read this:
O lyric twilight-golden melody
Of soul's exuberance! your life is done.
Yet like the ever-swelling Mandovi,
Your song has overflowed its banks and won.

Sweet is the squandered bloom
whence you have flown....
Also the evocation of the departed playmate:
Lest we should bid
Him back, with tears and long goodbyes.

Mr. Rodrigues sticks to the conventional form. That should hardly matter. Or, rather it does matter in this that we should prefer him labouring under the form to affecting or aping the so-called modernist one that lacks in integrity (the choice is between the simple and the counterfeit in this case.) He is himself, in more than one and every senses. And that is all to the good. Let us hope that this writer whose sincerity is reflected in the lines (although they are not startling enough for the jaded taste of some of us) of the Homeward progresses further from his homeward.

"OBSERVATEUR."

severer discipline of molten lead or empalement."

This should not, however, blind us to the stupendous labours which the undertaking of such a work involved and to the strenuous efforts put forth by Elliot and Dawson in collecting and translating the then available material concerning the history of India. It was almost sixty years ago that the last volume of their history saw the light of day. Since then, new texts and better manuscripts have been discovered and various writers have produced many important works. Professor Hodiwala has made a dispassionate study of all of them. He has, in the book under review, laid all the students of Indian history under a deep debt of obligation by publishing the results of his life-long researches into the Mediaeval history of India and presenting a critical, detailed, and well-balanced criticism of Elliot's History. Even a cursory glance over the pages of his Commentary would reveal to a reader the patient and sustained labours of a scholar who has compared almost every line in Elliot's history with the original and has utilized all the material made available by a band of indefatigable workers in this field. He has not only corrected the errors of interpretation and transliteration but has also discussed and elucidated questions which are ambiguous and controversial. He has taken great pains in pointing out a number of historical and geographical errors and thus supplementing our knowledge of Indian history. Professor Hodiwala has furnished us with some interesting specimens of misinterpretation in Elliot and Dawson, e.g., page 297—"And a force came from Ahmedabad"—a copyist's blunder for Ahmad Ayaz for Ahmedabad was not in existence at this time. Page 300—"And on the New Year's Day all the Musalmans of the place went to wait upon the Sultan"—Nauruz here is not the New Year's Day but the name of one of the nobles of Muhammad Tughlaq. Page 330—"At this time, the author of this book was twelve years of age and a pupil of the respected Mur Khan—Mur Khan is not the name of a person. It is 'muarrikh' meaning 'historians.' This mistake has been repeated. Page 517—"His Majesty used often to read with him ghazals in mystic language"—Lisan-ul-Ghaib which literally means "the tongue of the unseen" does not convey the sense of mystic language but is used here as the title of the great ghazal-writer Hafiz. Page 519—"A temple, Ranamand, like a thousand temples, stood there and gave it publicity. There is no such temple as Ranamand. It is a misreading of the Persian words 'ranamand.' Page 638—"Adil Khan had bid adieu to existence.... and his servants had constituted Majhul Illahi his successor, who professed to be his offspring." Majhul Illahi is not at all a proper name. It is Majhul Alaih signifying "a person of whom nothing is known; an utterly obscure individual."

Throughout the pages of his Commentary Professor Hodiwala has 'ventured' to make numerous suggestions wherever persons could not be identified or places could not be located. Though in the majority of cases his suggestions seem to be reasonable, one cannot however accept them in toto. We also find some errors of transliteration here and there, e.g., page 95 guzaid—the proper

MOTOR VEHICLE LAW

THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAW OF INDIA By M. M. Kothasthane, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court (Rs. 5/12).

Few recent statutes have so radically altered existing law as the new Motor Vehicles Act which came into force (except for one chapter concerning compulsory third party insurance) on the first of July of this year. Naturally, therefore, there has been created a distinct want among legal publications concerning this branch of the law. Mr. Kothasthane, who had to his credit previous editions of similar books before, evidently set to work on the new law, and with commendable promptitude, he has placed on the market a commentary which will doubtless prove useful to practitioners, police officers, road organisations, and even plain everyday motorists. The plan adopted is the one so popular among Indian writers on legal subjects, notes and cases being arranged under each section. This method is not without its advantages, as it makes reference easy. The lay-out, grouping of notes within each main heading, and the indexing leave something to be desired, as also the paging, as there are six pages for instance, marked 3, in six different portions of the book. Apart from this, however, the book contains a most useful collection of cases and other matters which should help many a lawyer who would otherwise be severely handicapped in the understanding of the law and its implications or the conduct of his cases. A notable feature of the book is Part II, which contains the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act and Rules of 1935 and 1936, the Bombay Motor Rules and Manual, and Municipal regulations affecting motorists, thus making the work really comprehensive.

"A LAWYER."

reading is gazid. See "Farhang-i-Anand Raj" and "Anjuman A'ra-i-Nasiri" Page 157—Danishmand Baniya (or Nabiyah or Munabbih)—Danishmand is the title of theologians or jurists but the author has misconstrued the word Nabih meaning celebrated, famous, noble. Page 559—Qasida-i-Barda—the proper reading is Burdah. Also Sumrat-ul-Quds—the correct reading is Thamarat-ul-Quds. On page 432 Sanai's Kunyah has been given as Abdul Majid while it is Abul Majid. See Browne's Literary History of Persia, Volume II, page 317. Professor Hodiwala has explained the phrase ba sar-i-tazyana (page 438) as "by means of a whip" but it signifies 'in a second, directly.' Husam Khan, the author of the Tarikh-i-Bahadur Shahi, was not the grandson of Mahfuz Khan. His grandfather's name was Muhafiz Khan. See Zafar-ul-Walid. Vol. II, page 22. 'Aqil Khan's name was not Mirza Askari but Mir Askari. His work under the title of Waqiat-i-Alamgiri has been published by M. Abdullah Chaghtai of Lahore and it does not begin from the invasion of Bijapur in 1657 and does not end with the death of Mir Jumla as mentioned by Professor Hodiwala. The contents of the printed text agree with those given by Rieu in the second volume of his Catalogue except in respect of the end. The printed edition ends with the death of Shah Jahan. In the end one cannot help expressing the desire that as Professor Hodiwala is most eminently qualified to write a complete and critical history of India, it would be in the fitness of things if he were to oblige the students of Indian history by supplying this long-felt need.

A.M.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART NOT A CONTRABAND

FLAG OF ART TO FLY—SCOPE FOR CREATIVE ART IN WAR—ARTISTS DESERVE EXEMPTION FROM ACTIVE SERVICE—AESTHETIC POVERTY OF INDIA—NO INDIVIDUALITY OF INDIA WITHOUT ART—UDAY SHANKAR INDIA CULTURE CENTRE—SOUND-RECORDING OF VEDIC HYMNS—UNTIMELY DEATH OF MADRIBEN DESAI—A. R. P. FOR STATUES.



Miss Madri Prasannavadan Desai.
(Born 7-4-1906; died 17-11-1939).

The dislocation of the artistic life of England, though a temporary but inevitable phase of the war, did not pass without producing repercussions on the art-world. "It is a singular misfortune that music, drama and art should appear to be less than more valued by the State" and "a sign of lack of faith in the humanities," express the reaction to it of Dr. George Bell, the Bishop of Chichester. Art should not, and cannot be, a contraband of war.

Art In War

The aesthetic impulse being inherent in man, his love for beauty and craving for art never atrophy. Art being the source of the aesthetic solace, its soothing and invigorating influence relieves the stress and strain of a catastrophe. The war, therefore, should not be a period of hibernation for art. As one of the basic human needs art must continue its functions irrespective of the political conditions of a country. Art in war should not connote war on art.

Art is implicit in the modern methods of warfare. Poetry, music, and painting are essential to the propaganda and prosecution of war. Camouflaging, which has been very nearly an art in itself, the question of beauty in the black-out arrangements and the additional scope of industrial designing, are the avenues which the war opens for the creative artist.

Artists And Civilisation

The machinery of war can absorb a limited number of artists, but even then it cannot encourage all round progress of art which can be esteemed as a national heritage. Should the artists, who are not requisitioned for the artistic occupations connected with the war, be enlisted for active service? This is a question for rumination by people interested in art.

The rescue of civilisation and culture from the ravages of the disruptive political forces is one of the aims of the present war. Conservation of the creative genius happens to be its logical corollary because art is inseparable from civilisation. The view, that the loss sustained by the na-

tion by the immolation of creative artists on the altar of war is not compensated for by the military services rendered by them, is perfectly true. The artist can serve his country better with the brush than with the bayonet. The survival of civilisation presupposes the survival of the creative genius.

Normal Activities

To maintain the liaison between the producers and patrons of art on almost its normal basis is one of the requisites for keeping art alive during the war. The principle that the demand for art determines its development holds good even in abnormal times. A truly art-conscious community does not hunt art for its delectation only, but considers it incumbent upon itself to stimulate the progress of art by its judicious exploitation.

reconstruction necessitated by the war.

Flag To Fly

The rich harvest yielded by drama during the last war indicates that the efflorescence of the creative genius is not necessarily suppressed by adverse political conditions. "Keep the flag of art flying" during the war is the slogan of some people who apprehend entanglement of art in the welter of destructive forces. The British art centre—a new organisation which has emerged from the horrid days of the war—is determined to keep art alive. England, it is hoped, will not fail to save art, because art is the indispensable element of civilisation and culture.

India, whose ears are attuned to the war-news only, can hardly realise that a nation in the grips

express itself in art and only then the whole world will respect India. She has been able to grasp what others have failed to do so. Art is the panacea of India's many ailments, but has remained untried. India minus art will be India minus individuality.

The aesthetic poverty of India is, to some extent, illustrated by the complaint of European dealers about the deterioration of the artistic wares exported to Europe. Such a state of affairs should be considered as deplorable unless the taste of the consumers of oriental art is not vitiated by modern designs. The artistic wares are distinctive of India in designs and colours. The leaders of the movement for the regeneration of industry and the Government are apathetic to the artistic aspect of industry and especially to the artistic handicrafts. India should certainly revive the sizes of the articles of utility, but should not lower her artistic standards. The evolution of designs and colours should not go off its rails.

Uday Shankar

The varied repertoire with which Uday Shankar and his company appeared in Bombay was the product of the brief training imparted at the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre. Solos and group dances were refined in technique, exquisitely graceful and expressive and vibrant with the spirit of India. "Rhythm of Life" revealed the creative ability and freedom of expression and recorded a revolt against the traditional technique and mythological themes which have assigned to the artist a position detached from the society.

The performances reflected the breadth of vision, determination and ambition of the leader of the company. Uday Shankar is deeply moved by the paucity of patronage to and the static position of the art of dance in the land of its birth. He has, therefore, undertaken a stupendous task of reorganising and refining the materials scattered over the country and propagating the art on a sound and systematic basis.

The India Culture Centre at Almora is founded with the highly patriotic motive of training gifted students in dance and other allied arts with an adequate cultural background, of developing their creative abilities and also of carrying on researches in folk-dances in different provinces. The enterprise deserves a cordial welcome at a time when India is oblivious to the vital problem of art. The Government, princes and the public, it is hoped, will appreciate its utility and extend a liberal patronage to it.

Novel Experiment

Dr M. Krishnamachariar has discussed elsewhere in this issue, a project of copying, with the sound-recording apparatus, the hymns of the Vedas beginning with the Same Veda. The Vedas constitute the basis of Indian music, but their importance as such is not recognised because of the preoccupation of India with the "Classical" music and of the growing apathy of Hindus towards their religious literary heritage. Preservation of the Ve-

(Continued on Page 23)



SPRING

(By P. T. Reddy).

Measures are being discussed in England to ensure accessibility of art to the civil population through exhibitions, musical concerts and dramatic performances. The resumption of the artistic activities within their new but rather narrow scope will not vouchsafe employment to all artists. Unemployment among artists breeds impoverishment of art. It is interesting to note that Mr. Clive Bell has suggested in "The New Statesman and Nation" of 14-10-39 the creation of some public authority like a Ministry of Arts with the object of saving artists, providing art to its patrons and exercising vigilance over the aesthetic aspect of the undertakings of construction and

of a war can spare time and energy to indulge in discussions on art. She needs the conviction that art is a vital interest of humanity and, in her case, is the basis of her life. "No art at present" is the stock argument of some leaders who have no clear conception of national reconstruction, because they look upon art as a negligible entity.

India And Art

The problem of art in India is as important as it is persistently neglected. Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, whilst recently addressing the students of the Engineering College, Guindy, remarked that in India art has always been an unconscious thing and that it is necessary that this country must

MOSCOW ORDERS PUPPET STATE IN FINLAND

No Parleys With New Finnish Cabinet

Molotov's Reply To President Roosevelt

MOSCOW, December 2.
A Tass Agency message states that M. Kusunen, Premier and Foreign Minister of the new Finnish "People's Government" has informed the Soviet Government of his intention to establish diplomatic relations between "democratic and republic Finland" and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government has decided to recognise the People's Government and to establish diplomatic relations with it.—Reuter.

"WE WON'T BARTER FREEDOM"

New Finnish Premier's Declaration

"We are willing to negotiate every issue that may arise between the two neighbouring nations" declared the New Finnish Premier Ryti broadcasting to the United States. "But we will not consent to barter away our independence nor our right to decide our own affairs."

Soviet May Negotiate With New Govt.

LONDON, Dec. 1.
M. Molotov stated that he refused to negotiate with the new Helsinki Government, but expected to conclude a satisfactory agreement with the newly-formed "People's Government."

"Fighting For Hearths And Homes"

HELSINKI, Dec. 2.
FIELD-MARSHAL MANNERHEIM HAS ISSUED AN ORDER TO THE TROOPS EXHORTING EVERY SOLDIER TO DO HIS DUTY AND CONCLUDING "THE WAR FOR OUR INDEPENDENCE CONTINUES, AND WE ARE NOW ENTERING ITS LAST PHASE. WE ARE FIGHTING FOR OUR HOMES AND THE FATHERLAND."

Finnish Villages In Flames

Soviet Charge Against Retreating Forces

HELSINKI, Dec. 2.
After a quiet night the inhabitants of Helsinki were disturbed by an air-raid alarm at 08-45 people rushed to shelters and the streets were soon deserted, but the alarm was evidently false, as the all-clear was sounded five minutes later.

EVACUATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Compulsory evacuation of Helsinki may be effected any minute. All arrangements have been made and exemplary order and discipline are being maintained.

The majority of large business firms are already evacuating to other towns. The Government Administrative Departments will probably follow suit.

GERMANS RETURN TO REICH.
Provisions at present are

Molotov's Reply To Roosevelt

M. Molotov stated in a communique, issued last night in reply to President Roosevelt's note, that "the resignation of the Cajanders Government and its substitution by the Government formed by Dr. Tanner unfortunately does not improve matters."

The communique adds: "Dr. Tanner was, and undoubtedly remains, the evil genius of the Soviet-Finnish negotiations. Soviet-Union expects no good from Dr. Tanner's Government."

The communique concludes, "The formation of the new Peoples' Government causes the Soviet Government to hope for a peaceful and satisfactory solution of the present crisis."

The new Finnish cabinet includes M. Passikivi as Minister without portfolio and M. Erko has been excluded.

"Moral Embargo"

A strong hint that the United States will impose a "moral embargo" on shipments of aeroplanes and arms to the Soviet when more complete official reports are received was given by Mr. Cordell Hull at a press conference.

A similar embargo has been imposed on shipments to Japan. The war department has already announced that it will not give clearance to further military shipments to Russia.

Hitherto there has been no authentic news from Helsinki about truce pourparlers.—Reuter.

Germans To Leave Finland

Over two-thirds of the population of Helsinki have now left the city, showing great courage and calmness. This morning the German Legation advised German residents to be ready to leave the country to-morrow, with special escort.

The German steamer "Donau" has arrived for the purpose of evacuating Germans, Russians and Estonians.

36 Russian Tanks Destroyed?

HELSINKI. Field-Marshal Mannerheim states that 36 Russian tanks were destroyed, says the official German wireless. He denies that Soviet troops have occupied the Karelian town of Terijoki.

plentiful, but food shops are opening irregularly. They are shut immediately an air-raid warning is sounded and generally do not reopen the same day and there are uncon-

WAR SPREADS TO SWEDISH BORDER

Russians Capture Petsamo, But Finns Inflict Heavy Casualties

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The war approached Sweden when air-raid alarms were sounded in Tornio on the Finnish frontier and Soviet 'planes were observed over Sjos Island, 12 miles out at sea.

One of the victims in the Helsinki air-raid is stated to be Professor Sikkonen, Finland's most famous electro-technical expert, who was found dead among the ruins of the technical high school.

The Finnish Legation has created a special department to deal with the stream of Swedes wishing to enlist in the Finnish Army.

THE FINNS CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK ONE OF THE THREE SOVIET DESTROYERS BOMBARDING RUSSARO FORT.

IT IS STATED THAT THE FORT SCORED A DIRECT HIT IN THE COURSE OF A DUEL BETWEEN THE FORT AND THE WARSHIPS WHICH CONTINUED ALL AFTERNOON.

IT IS ALSO OFFICIALLY CLAIMED THAT TEN SOVIET TANKS WERE DESTROYED IN A FRONTIER BATTLE AT JOUKSELKA ON THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS.

A Finnish 'communique' says, Russian troops were very active during the day along the South-Eastern Frontier, especially North of Lake Ladoga, where fighting was very severe.

But Russian attacks were completely repulsed, largely owing to the new Finnish automatic rifle constructed for forest fighting. Several villages were destroyed by fire but Finnish losses were small.

The fighting in the Karelian Isthmus was also very severe. The enemy was there also repulsed except at a few points. The fighting continues and the Russians have lost at least eight tanks to-day and 11 yesterday.

The losses of the Russian Air-Force to-day are at least nine 'planes while all Finnish 'planes returned safely.

Finns Retreating

An official communique from the Leningrad General Staff, quoted by the Moscow radio, declares that Finnish troops are retreating.

Russia's Best Ship Hit At

The Soviet warship, which suffered a direct hit from the coastal defence battery at Hangoe, is stated to be one of Russia's newest and best ships, the cruiser "Kirov." The cruiser managed to limp away.

Although Helsinki and many other towns were raided yesterday little damage was done, and not a single soldier was killed on the Karelian front.

It is stated that 17 Soviet 'planes were brought down six of them by one Flight-Lieutenant. Eleven Russian tanks have become victims of Finnish tank-traps, making a total of 19 lost in two days.

200 Russians Annihilated

A COMPANY OF 200 RUSSIANS WERE ALMOST ANNIHILATED AT MAINLA WHERE THE FINNS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE FOUGHT WITH SUPERHUMAN FURY.

According to the Finnish Radio, Cajanders Government resigned because 25 per cent. of the political parties were not represented in it. The announcer added that henceforth the responsibility will be shared by the whole population of the country.

Evacuation of all towns in the danger zone has been ordered and schools have been closed. It is learned that Germany will represent Soviet interests in Finland.

firmed rumours that the German Colony is returning to Germany to-day.

ARMISTIC TALKS.

Yesterday's Finnish successes, including the reported destruction of 36 tanks, indicate the fighting spirit of well equipped forces.

Rumours circulating in the

NO U. S. AIRCRAFT FOR SOVIET

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

The "Washington Post" reports that the United States aviation manufacturers have already stopped the supply of war planes to the Soviet and the Russian Official Mission has been going to one factory after another offering large amounts in cash for fighting aircraft of various types, but without success.—Reuter.

Petsamo In Flames

REPORTS HAVE REACHED OSLO THAT THE PORT OF PETSAMO HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE SOVIETS AFTER A BOMBARDMENT AND IT IS NOW IN FLAMES AND THAT HUNDREDS OF REFUGEES ARE CROSSING INTO NORWEGIAN TERRITORY.

Finland To Pay

American Debt

According to a Paris radio report the Finnish Minister in Washington has announced that Finland would as usual pay the annuities on her war debts to the United States due on December 1.

Finns' Recapture Of Petsamo Confirmed

TROMSOE.—The Finnish authorities near the Norwegian Frontier confirm that Petsamo has been recaptured by the Finns, who claim to have taken 150 prisoners.

Scandinavian countries of a possible Armistice following the formation of the New Finnish Government are not confirmed here.

SOVIET ADVANCE

LONDON.—A Leningrad Command 'communique' broadcast from Moscow states that the fore-

(Continued on page 12.)

On Western Front

German Forces
On The MoveHeavy Activity Along
Moselle: French Repulse
Attack On Post

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Great activity by German troops along the Moselle and a portion of river Sauer forming the German-Luxembourg frontier is reported from Brussels.

Infantry, cavalry and motor transport are said to be continually on the move while soldiers and workmen are busy on fortifications.

Persistent rains in the past week caused new floodings and at many points, the German barbed wire entanglements were inundated.

Patrol operations are daily observed between the villages of Perl and Apoach by the people of Luxembourg from Schengen.

A German attempt heralded by artillery fire to raid a French post east of the Moselle was easily beaten back by a French counter-barrage before they could get near their objective. Enemy artillery was also active south of Saarburg. Air forces of both sides are grounded because of continued bad flying conditions.

R. A. F. Plane As 'Sheep
Dog'

An R. A. F. Coastal command plane acted as a sheep dog to merchant ships to-day when it was sent out to locate a convoy carrying 100,000 tons of food-stuffs. Part of the convoy dispersed on account of a threatened submarine attack and the pilot of the plane gathered the scattered ships together again.

Germany Pays Heavy Price
For Russia's Friendship

MADRID.—Germans know that they are paying a very high price for friendship with Russia, which is based purely on considerations of interest, declares the Spanish official agency. "Moscow will continue to do its utmost to benefit from Germany's forced benevolence."

German Vessels Captured

The German vessel "Elbek" (2,185 tons) and trawler "Sophiebusse" (215 tons) have been captured by the Royal Navy and taken to a port as prizes.

The "Elbek" had sailed from Canada just before the war and later arrived at the Azores.—Reuter.

Nothing Of Importance

PARIS, Dec. 2.

A 'communiqué' states: There was nothing of importance to report during the night.

Fr. Destroyer Sinks
German Submarine

PARIS.—A German submarine was sunk by a French destroyer escorting a convoy, according to the Paris "Soir". After depth charges were dropped a large amount of oil floated to the surface.—Reuter.

HUGE LOSS OF GERMAN
MERCHANT TONNAGE

With the capture of the "Elbek" and the "Sophie Busse"

The total German merchant tonnage captured or sunk since the beginning of the war is 145,301 tons. Britain captured 16 ships (tonnage 59,754) and France three vessels (tonnage

Finns Recapture Petsamo Port

(Continued from page 11.) es of the Leningrad Military District continued to advance during December 1 in the direction of Murmansk.

PETSAMO OCCUPIED.

They occupied Petsamo. Our troops approached Murk.s and also advanced 25 kilometres beyond the frontier region of Petrosame-tik.

In the Karelian Isthmus they reached the mouth of the river Yoki.

On the shores of Lake Ladoga they occupied the railway stations of Rauti, Terijoki and several others.

VILLAGES ON FIRE.

Finnish troops set fire to villages and forcibly completed the inhabitants to withdraw with them.

During air engagements ten Finnish planes were shot down. Two of our planes have not returned.

Recapture Of Port

TROMSO.—It is reported here that the Finns have recaptured the arctic port of Petsamo.

RUSSIAN BOMBS
WORK HAVOC

AMSTERDAM.—Everywhere Finnish towns and villages are in flames. The people are still streaming out into the wintry countryside to shelter from Russian bombs, according to the latest direct news reaching here.

ARTILLERY'S SKILL.

The skill and accuracy of the Finnish artillery have greatly impressed foreign observers, according to the correspondent of the newspaper "Hetvolk", who says that an extraordinary high percentage of shots reach the mark. Eye witnesses describe the slaughter in the labouring district of Soeren.

APPALLING EAST END.

In Helsinki the East End is appalling. People thronged in big open squares to avoid burial in the debris of collapsing houses and the Russians dropped bombs right in the middle of them. Aero-planes came so low that they grazed rooftops. They ruthlessly machinegunned and terrified civilians.

PRESS COMMENTS

Moscow's act of violence has aroused the horror and indignation of the whole world no less than did the aggression against Poland, declares "Handelsblad".

"Odious Aggression"

ROME.—"The Resto Del Carlino" declares: "we can never approve of this odious aggression."

16,122), while 15 vessels (of tonnage 69,425) were sunk or scuttled.—Reuter.

German Liner Scuttled

CAPETOWN, Dec. 2

The German liner "Watussi" (9,521 tons) left Mozambique on November 23. An official announcement states that the "Watussi" was intercepted by South African Air Force bombers at 10-30 to-day, south of Cape Point and ordered to proceed to Simons town, but she scuttled herself. Survivors in boats are being picked up by other ships.

OIL-TANKER "SANCALISTO"
BLOWN UP.

London oil-tanker "Sancalisto" was blown up, off the south-east coast, to-day. Two of the crew are dead and the remainder numbering between 30 and 40, were picked up and have landed by the lifeboat of a minesweeper including four seriously injured.

If Revolution Comes

PARIS.—It will be the most disquieting feature, writes "Pertinax" "L. Ordre" if the Soviets were to bring about a revolution in Finland. The upheaval would not then be confined to geographical limits. Traditional Imperialism and revolutionary ideology would together form a particularly virulent compound.

IN JAPANESE PRESS

TOKYO.—"The Chugai Shogyo" declares that the Soviet's inexcusable crime against Finland is overthrowing order in the world and disturbing the equilibrium among nations. It adds that the world is returning to the rapacious methods of plunder of the dark ages.

"The Ashahi Shimbun" describes the Soviet action as blatant and contemptible aggression. It is impossible to find any justification. Therefore it is only to be described as perpetration of injustice by force.—Reuter.

NEW INDEPENDENT
FINNISH GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Latest advices received by official quarters in London from Helsinki record formation of the Government on wider basis with Monsieur Rytis as Premier.

It is understood that Rytis's Government would be prepared to enter into relations with Soviet Government on basis of military standstill. Finnish Government, it is believed, are able to envisage this possibility, since there has been as yet no violation of Finnish territory on Mainland of Finland.

There is, however, no expectation manifested by Rytis's Government on their side will take advantage of spirit of accommodation manifested by Rytis's Government in order to bring hostilities to an end. This view gains confirmation from announcement on Moscow radio of the formation of what purports to be a new Finnish Government at Terioki.

This news is read here in the light of passages in M. Molotov's midnight broadcast on Wednesday in which the Soviet Premier let it be understood that, given orientation of Finnish policy in the direction desired by Moscow, the Soviet Government would be willing to allow the reunion of the Karelian population of the Soviet Union with the Karelians of Finland under what he was pleased to describe as an Independent Finnish Government.

It has not been overlooked here that the Premier of new and presumably "Independent" Government which has been formed at Terioki is M. Kussinen who was for some years Secretary of the Comintern and is remembered in Britain as one of the signatories of the "Zinoviev Letter" which figured prominently at the general election here fifteen years ago.—B.O.W.

U. S. Policy To Condemn
Unprovoked Bombing
Stressed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

President Roosevelt has issued a formal statement that American manufacturers, exporters of aeroplanes and aeronautical equipment would bear in mind the Government's policy in condemning "unprovoked bombing" of civilians. The statement does not name any countries.

Releasing the President's statement the Secretary, Mr. Early stated that he would like to call public attention to the fine spirit of co-operation the American manufacturers and exporters giving the Government's policy as outlined in the statement.

MILITARY STRENGTH
OF POWERS ANALYSEDRussia's Weak Point: 1937
Purge Echo

LONDON, Dec. 2.

The assessment of relative military strength is the principal topic of military commentators to-day.

Reuter's military correspondent points out that while the Russian army is numerically the most formidable fighting organisation in the world, in some respects it is weak, because divisions are spread over two continents and must remain so spread. Moreover, the armies have not yet recovered from the purge of 1937, when Corps officers forged by German education were replaced by junior officers with little background.—Reuter.

BENGAL vs. BIHAR

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 2.

The Ranji Trophy match between Bengal and Bihar started this morning at Keenan Stadium. Bihar won the toss and batted first.

TEAMS

Bengal: K. Bose (Captain) J. N. Banerjee, Samtangi, S. Mitter, K. Roy, S. Dut, H. Sadhu, A. Kamal, Nno. Bolal Mitter (twelfth man.)

Bihar: K. A. D. Naoroji (Captain), S. Roy, B. Sen, Balsora, D. Khambata, F. Brierly, S. Banerjee, J. Alam, D. King, S. Chuckerbutty, M. Dastur, B. Chatterjee (twelfth man.)

Punctually at 11 a.m. S. Banerjee and S. Balsora opened the Bihar innings and J. Banerjee opened the bowling to S. Banerjee who out Banerjee's second delivery beautifully for two. But off Banerjee's fourth ball Balsora who crossed over was out leg before (3/1/0).—A. P.

DUTCH OFFICIALS
DETAINED

THE HAGUE, Dec. 2.

Two Dutch naval officials have been detained here in connection with suspected espionage on behalf of Germany. The wife of one of the men has also been detained.—Reuter.

Sir N. N. Sircar's
Resignation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

The Associated Press understands that Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, has resigned chairmanship of the Women's Rights Committee on grounds of health, and no information is available as to when and where the Committee will meet.—A. P.

KING'S X-MAS
BROADCAST

LONDON, Dec. 2.

It is officially announced from Buckingham Palace that the King will broadcast a message to the Empire on Christmas Day.

The Prime Minister was received by the King this evening.

The King's Christmas broadcast will be given at 15-00 G.M.T. and the programme will be on the same scale and as wide in scope as at previous Christmas masses and the three fighting services will be featured.—Reuter.

HORRORS OF GERMAN REGIME
IN POLAND

The Polish Ambassador handed Lord Halifax a memorandum from the Polish Government about the horrors of the German regime in Poland.

Lord Halifax expressed profound indignation and promised to give the memorandum the fullest attention.

Parsi Youth Conference

Character—True Foundation
Of SuccessSir Cowasji Jehangir Pleads For Re-Orientation
Of Educational System

"FOR 1300 YEARS WE HAVE LIVED IN INDIA AND IN HUMBLE SPIRIT WE CAN SAY, WE HAVE SERVED INDIA WELL..... 1300 YEARS' STAY, I SUBMIT, IS SUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY OUR CLAIM THAT INDIA IS OUR MOTHERLAND..... THERE IS A NEW LIFE SURGING IN INDIA. WE MUST TAKE OUR RIGHTFUL PART AND THAT RIGHTFUL PART IS BY THE SIDE OF OUR COUNTRYMEN. WE MUST CULTIVATE A NATIONAL OUTLOOK".

In these words, Mr. Noshir K. Petigara, Chairman of the Reception Committee, made a clarion call to the Parsi Youth, at the First Parsi Youth Conference, which commenced its session on Saturday, at Sir C. J. Hall.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir presided over the Conference.

The conference was inaugurated by Sardar Khan Bahadur Dastur Naushirwan Dastur Kaikobad, High Priest of the Deccan, who exhorted the Parsi youth to strive for the betterment of the status of the Community.

Mr. N. K. Petigara, in the course of his welcome address, said that the Parsis were able to maintain the integrity of their community for 1300 years because they had faith in their religion and courage to live and defy adversity.

Speaking about youth movement he said:

It is curious, that we Parsis—pioneers of a hundred reforms social and political in India—have done nothing all these years and have left other races to lead and show us the way.

The reasons, I submit, are not difficult to assess and they are a spirit of despair, a disinclination to face odds and work hard and to rely on our own strength, an unjustifiable desire for pleasure and an unjustified belief that wealth and security are our heritage and that we are entitled to a life of ease and plenty.

Our ills may be classified as economic, moral and social and political. Let me speak a little about our economic ills. The most urgent need of the community is the creation of wealth and the increase of employment. Compared to our numbers and bearing in mind our standard of living, we are getting poorer at an appalling rate. Many of the businesses and trades we controlled are gone: some from causes beyond our control like the ship-building industry and some from causes over which we had some control but failed to exercise it, like the cotton mill industry. With the downfall of our business supremacy has come also the phenomenal rise of our sister communities and our people do not find the jobs which once upon a time were open to them alone.—Further, manual labour is a thing we have come to despise. Further still, we are as a rule unwilling to take business risks.

DOLES SYSTEMS

The one system we have elaborated is the doles system. As a result the self-respect of many is gone and we are in imminent danger of creating a class of persons who not only are a drain on our financial resources but—what is worse—who are likely to be a danger to our existence as a self-respecting, industrious, God-fearing community.

I advocate a considerable restriction in the amounts we pay in doles and with the help of the money thus saved a policy of discriminating protection to our business people—subsidised Parsi industries and form of unemployment insurance. I put these suggestions forward as an alternative to the dole system. I do not say that doles should be abolished straight away.

Coming to the next category

of our ills they are moral and social. The first resolution deals with educational problems and the third resolution advocates the formation of a Servants of Zarathushtra Society presumably on the model of the famous Servants of India Society. Reforms are urgently needed but the reforms must be on a national and not merely a communal basis. Educational reform is a national need and not merely ours. We must bear this in mind and always model our system on a national basis.

As regards the 3rd resolution the same wants people with a missionary spirit to work for the community and I presume that what is meant is a selected body of persons who will give up their lives for the betterment of their community. I suggest that while it is not possible for us to form a body of persons who would give up their entire lives to the service of the community every one of us has that missionary spirit in a greater degree than any other race in the world. We give in charity at a rate no other people have done.

This may be the appropriate time to speak frankly of a few of our defects which seriously affect our moral and social fibre and which must detract from this missionary spirit I have been talking about. One of these is the lack of discipline amongst us.

DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY

I have come across—alas too frequently—a spirit of defiance for authority, of negative criticism, of intolerance for other people's views and ideas which prevent harmonious action and completely negative hopes of unanimity on any point. And we be the person who tries to step in and insist on discipline and moderation. We must see the other man's point of view and appreciate the other man's motives and spirit even if we do not agree with them. We must learn the spirit of democracy, i.e. the spirit of accommodation, due consideration for others and the subordination at times of our own views to those of the majority.

I call upon you, young men and women of my community, to make a contribution to world peace and peace in India by rising above communal prejudices. We are fitted to play the role. It is no tall order to suggest that we should do our utmost—even at sacrifices—to remain friendly with the other communities. We must cultivate greater friendship with other community. We must enter into their thoughts and feelings. We must appreciate their motives and not harshly criticise their actions. We must cultivate a taste for things Indian, such as Indian music and Indian art and culture so that we can assimilate some of their spirit. Above all, in their desire to gain civil liberties, we must join with their good wishes and even active help.

SIR C. JEHANGIR'S SPEECH

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in the course of his address said:—

Parsis have done social work

for decades amongst all communities, but never was there a time when real honest social work was more needed in the Community itself than at present. That our youth should at their first Conference decide to confine their attention to such work is a most encouraging sign.

I am sure most of you know the history of the Parsis since the end of the 16th century and specially since the time they migrated to the seven fishing villages further South. Let us examine the reasons for the success of our Community in the City of Bombay. The foundation of that success was character. I mean by character, truthfulness, honesty, integrity, and impartiality.

Many a Parsi came to Bombay unknown and unaided but through sheer grit and character he earned his own living. He was prepared to go to distant lands without hesitation and it was by dint of this spirit of enterprise that he laid the foundations of the trade between Bombay and China. He was a craftsman of no mean order and became the pioneer of the great ship-building industry of this City. Ships built in Bombay by members of our Community fought at Trafalgar, and the fact that there are still several such ships in existence speaks volumes for their craftsmanship. When steel and steam killed the shipping industry there came the textile industry in which our Community took a leading part.

They shared their prosperity with others. Medical and Educational institutions were established through their philanthropy and efforts. In short they showed a spontaneous desire for service. Above all they remained on the most friendly terms with all communities, and were respected and trusted by Hindus and Muslims, and Christians.

PARSIS' ADAPTABILITY

Their adaptability to all conditions inspired them with Catholic sympathies, which were evidenced by the institutions they founded.

HOUSING PROBLEM

There are some who believe that these housing schemes are being overdone, and that such assistance leads to indolence. I am not one of those who share such an opinion.

Just try and imagine for a minute what would have been our condition to-day had not these schemes been in existence. Our condition would have been truly deplorable, economically, socially, and physically. But it is argued that our poorer classes have taken to spend a part of their earnings on pleasures, and on a quality of clothing which unheard of a couple of generations ago. And thus money which should go to meet the necessities of life is being frittered away. I am afraid there may be some truth in this statement.

I would by no means deprive our lower middle classes of some recreation or healthy amusement, but we should strongly deprecate the extravagance that is noticed amongst certain classes than can ill afford it.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Until a radical change takes place, every effort should be made to take children between the ages of four and eight away from their homes during the day, placing them in healthy surroundings with simple food, and with a certain amount of elementary education. This means the establishment of Montessori classes or something equivalent to the same.

Here is real missionary work for the youth of our community. May I appeal to a certain number to dedicate all their spare time to this great cause? The fruits of their work will be seen by the next generation. It may even be said that the degeneration in the community, if there has been any, has been due to a

certain extent to the neglect of the child.

In every Parsi household a couple of generations ago, there were Parsee domestic servants both men and women. To-day in Bombay, there are hardly any, although the standard of wages have considerably increased. For many it is beneath their dignity. This false pride must now disappear.

Again in the old days the best carpenters in Bombay were Parsees. But where are those craftsmen? Their sons have perhaps become clerks, drudging away on Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month.

To-day it is not only the old and the infirm that are found begging, but with some it has become a profession.

The very fact that a conference of youths meets to discuss these vital questions is a sign that we are waking up, and are prepared to face facts. A great deal depends upon the mothers of our future generation. That they are taking, and have taken for some time a prominent part in social work is a sign of great promise for the future.

The conference adopted a resolution expressing the need for appointing a Central Board of Education whose function would be to give a new orientation to the present system of education. The resolution further emphasised the importance of the study of child psychology and of moral and religious education.

The conference stands adjourned to Sunday.

PROTECTION TO
VILLAGERS ASSUREDMinisters Visit Affected
Areas

SHIKARPUR (Sind), Dec. 2.

Sir Ghulam Hussain and Sjt. Dalmal Ministers, visited Shikarpur last evening and saw the deputations of the Peace Committee of the Hindu Panchayat of the villages. The Government representatives assured the Panchayat that the military was unlikely to withdraw till the situation in the villages permits the withdrawal of the police. For their stationing at Shikarpur, they promised to consider the villages' suggestions regarding the protection of unaffected villages, who have left behind their property, and left the raided villages and their standing crops also with a view to the prevention, disposal or transportation of the looted property.

30 LAKHS LOAN FOR
WELFARE SCHEMES

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 2.

The Ahmedabad Municipality resolved, in its yesterday's meeting, to borrow a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs from the Imperial Bank of India.

This sum will be used for expanding the drainage scheme, lights, and the constructing of new roads in the City as well as its suburbs.

The meeting also resolved to carry out all the public welfare schemes.

NEW PRESIDENT OF
PERU

LIMA, Dec. 2.

Senor Manuel Prado has been proclaimed the New President.—Reuter.

ARMSTRONG-AMBERS
FIGHT CANCELLED

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.

The N. Y. S. A. C. has decided to ban fights between champions of different weights, causing the cancellation of Armstrong-Ambers fight.

Armstrong defends his title against Pedro Montanez on 24th January.—Reuter.

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WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Depot Manager on monthly salary of Rs. 100 to push sale of Tea. Apply sharp to Post Box 7823, Calcutta. (1477)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.

FIRST SESSION BEGINS FROM JANUARY, 1940.

Complete apparatus installed for Practical training in both subjects.

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once.

Apply early for Illustrated Prospectus with 5/- postage stamps to the Principal, The George Telegraph Training Institute, 136 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

College of Dentistry: Intensely Practical Dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus, apply: Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (1472)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Sale:—One Complete Hydraulic Cotton or Jute Baling Press with Engine, Boiler, tanks, chimney, etc., Cotton Ginnings by Platt Bros., 200 B.H.P. Cornish Valve Double Cylinder Condensing Engine, in excellent working order. For particulars apply to Box No. 12541, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

5th WEEK SABITA DEVI in AS YOU PLEASE

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MOTILAL, VASANTI, KHURSHID,
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Crowded Houses at

IMPERIAL

Daily 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mats. at 1-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

HUNS MARATHI SOCIAL SUKHACHA SHODHA at PLAZA

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

GO GAY!! GO GOOFY!!!

Shree RANJIT'S Musiccomedy!

ON THE RIVER

FOURTH FASCINATING WEEK

AT

PATHE Daily: 4-15,
7 & 10 P. M.

Sat., Sun and Holidays
at 1-30 P.M.

327. AGENTS WANTED

'X'—Agents for "Vamaco Fabrics" Madras Siting, Shirting. Commission pay. No security. L. B. Varma Co., Cawnpore 19. (12537)

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (39). (12284)

335. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale—As a going concern, a spinning Mill in U.P. For particulars apply to:—Box No. 12538, "Bombay Chronicle."

XMAS CARDS—DIARIES, ETC.

Karani's Xmas New Year Cards unique collection—Latest designs from Annas Two to Rs. Two.

Karani's Boxes of Assorted Cards wonderful value—Fresh stock packets four As.—Boxes from eight annas.

Karani's Auto-Stationery: Extremely Popular. Hundreds of Latest designs. Re. one and Rs. two per doz.

Karani's Art Calendars, Smart designs—Scotch Humour—Striking Caricatures—Original Mottos. Worth visit. Six As. upwards.

Karani's Pocket Diaries Full page—Gilt Edges—Pencil—Elastic from Re. one. Karani's—Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. (1454)

X'MAS CARDS.

Christmas and New Year Greeting on chemically treated peepal leaf with artistic designs, As. 10 to Rs. 2 each. From:—Purnima Products, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (12542)

AROUND THE COURTS

SWINDLE CHARGE FAILS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A wealthy landlord and leading hay merchant of Bombay made allegations in the Court of Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, that he had been swindled to the tune of Rs. 27,000, by his own "lieutenants," when he made a desperate bid to corner the market in the entire hay produce of Kolaba District.

Haji Hyderali Haji Bachuali, the complainant, alleged that one Abdul Majid Khan Ghulam Hyder Khan Shonde, with two others, received from him a sum exceeding Rs. 27,000, on a promise that they would supply him hay produce of the whole district.

The complainant further stated that he received from the respondents hay worth only Rs. 4,310 and that the respondents did not show any intention of supplying further quantities. He also stated that had it not been for the promise made by the respondents, he would never have parted with so large a sum.

In defence, it was contended by Abdul Majid, the first respondent, that in spite of the fact that the hay was available and stacked, it was not forwarded, because of the complainant's instructions and that there was money due to the respondents on the part of the complainant.

In the course of the cross-examination of the complainant by Counsel for the first respondent, it was elicited that the amount alleged to have been advanced to the respondents was not in fact wholly paid to the respondents. Further the complainant was unable to substantiate the allegation of having paid Rs. 27,000.

The Magistrate held that the evidence was unsatisfactory and therefore, acquitted the respondents.

Mr. P. L. Thakkar, with Mirza Akhtar Hussein, M.L.A. and Mr. R. J. Somji, appeared for the complainant.

Mr. S. A. Shete, with Mr. E. M. Pereira appeared for Abdul Majid and Mr. David for Nathu Baloo Patil and Ganpat Madhu Tandel, the respondents.

Suspects Remanded In Custody

Mohomed Isak and Abdul Razak were arrested by the Nagpada Police at midnight yesterday as a sequel to a stabbing incident. It is alleged that Isak stabbed one Abdulla and ran away.

Abdulla who received serious injuries was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he subsequently died. Razak is alleged to have aided Isak in the assault.

Both were remanded into Police custody till the 16th instant by Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Alleged Suttorias Arrested

A raid was carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad last evening on Sobani Chawl, Darga Street, Mahim and Budu Allimohomed and two others were apprehended on charges of violation of the Gambling Act.

A similar raid was carried out by the Delisle Road Police in Haji Siddik Building, Delisle Road last night and Aminsab Kassamsab and two others were arrested.

All the six persons were remanded at the Mazagaon Court.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST ACCUSED

At the inquest held on the body of Mohan Gulab, the jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull as the result of a blow dealt on his head by means of a lathi on November 27. The jury recommended that the

THREE MONTHS' JAIL FOR FORGERY

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Dec. 1.

Accepting the unanimous verdict of "guilty" returned by the jury, Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, convicted and sentenced Vishwanath Gokulprasad of Vile Parle to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 for the offence of forgery and cheating.

The prosecution case was that the accused who was staying as a room companion of Raghunathmal, the complainant got hold of his postal Savings Bank Book, forged on the withdrawal form the complainant's signature and presented the same to the Santa Cruz Post Office and withdrew an amount of Rs. 175.

When the complainant found his pass book missing, he lodged a complaint with police. An investigation was held and the accused was committed to the Sessions by the Bandra City Magistrate.

Mr. R. M. Chitnis, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. S. A. Tendulkar, Pleader defended the accused.

40-year-old Swami Sentenced To One Year's R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, December 1.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "guilty" by the jury, Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, convicted and sentenced Swami Balakram Ishwardas of Ghatkopar to one year's rigorous imprisonment for an offence of attempt to commit rape.

The Swami aged 40, who was committed to the Thana Sessions by the Kurla Resident Magistrate, was alleged to have attempted to commit rape on a minor girl who was working as his maid servant and staying in the neighbourhood.

Bombay Govt. Clarifies

The Government of Bombay desires to make it known that the "Aage-Kadam", which is the monthly magazine of the Young Men's Bohra Association, Karachi, is in no way connected with the late Gujarati weekly newspaper "Aage Kadam" of Ahmedabad, from the publisher of which security was required in May 1939 for publishing matter tending to promote feelings of hatred and enmity between the Hindus and the Muslims.

suspect Tullan Rambaksh should be prosecuted for murder under Sec. 302 I.P. Code.

MARWARI SHOP BURGLED

The Kalachowkie Police are making investigations in a case in which burglary was alleged to have been committed by a person, in a Marwari shop, near Parel Tank Road.

It appears that the suspect forced entry into the shop by removing tiles and decamping with silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 500.

The man has now been arrested by the Police.

Two Persons Arrested For Receiving Bets

Cowasji Jamsedjee Vimwala, a billiard maker and Dagdoo Ali Chawala were arrested this afternoon by Sub-Inspector S. M. Sawant of the Special Branch of the C. I. D. on the ground floor of the N. M. Wadia Building, on a charge of receiving bets.

The Police, it is alleged, recovered a sum of about Rs. 180 and a number of race betting slips. A large number of people watched from the street the arrest of the two persons and the recovery by the Police of alleged betting instruments.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vadi 7, 1939
Muslim: Shavvaal 21, 1358
Parsi: Khordad 29, 1309
Hightide: 4-14; 15-43
Lowtide: 10-47; 23-21
Sunrise: 6h. 57m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.

FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

A Free Night School for illiterate youths under the auspices of St. Anne's Konkani Sodality will be opened at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Adalphi Chambers, Ground Floor, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay 8. Instruction will be given in English, Marathi and Hindi.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA
There will be a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Vidwan S. Rajam Aiyar of Mayavaram-Vocal, K. V. Jayaram Aiyar of Trichy-Violin, S. Raghava Aiyar of Trichy-Mridangam, to-day (Sunday) at 4.15 p.m. at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

A general meeting of the above League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3.30 p.m. in the office of the League.

"NEVER BEFORE"

has the screen presented such a lively yet educational drama, packed with touching scenes picked from life, dialogues that go straight to your heart and tunes that everyone will carry home....

This is what the 'first-day' crowds had to say after seeing



Film
Corporation's
Social hit



Story & Direction:

KEDAR SHARMA

Starring Ravishing **RAMOLADEVI**,
GYANI, RAMDULARI, MUZAMMIL, RAJENDRA, NAND KISHORE, P. CHOWDHARY.

It's picture which must be seen by every college student and his guardian—

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TALKIES: Dubash Theatre.

Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

GOPAL KRISHNA
(TAMIL PICTURE)

On Sunday the 3rd December
At 10 A.M. (MORNING)

KOHINOOR (Dadar)

Amusements Of The Day

BROADWAY—"Oklahoma Kid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Unknown Soldier Speaks" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Admiral" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"Return At Dawn" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Each Dawn I Die" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Intermezzo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"On The River" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Sukhacha Shodh" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGENCY—"Stanley and Livingstone" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George High School, Dadar, when the proposition that "The Communal excitement which the Pentangular Cricket Tournament breeds is harmful to society" will be discussed.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF RAMDAS ANAND ASHRAM (KANHANGAD)

Under the auspices of the above, the following programme is fixed to take place to-day (Sunday) at Guruprasad Plot 1A, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road, Bombay.
9 to 11 a.m. Discourse in Marathi on 'Sri Jnaneshwari' by Swami Gunatheeetha nandji of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar.
3-30 to 6-30 p.m. Sri Mukundbhai M. Thakore, Principal, Law College, Ahmedabad, will speak on "Gurukripa". The talk will be preceded and followed by Bhajan.
9 to 11 p.m. Bhajan.

ADDRESS TO VIJAY MERCHANT

The Bhatia Students' Union will present an address to Mr. Vijay Merchant to-day (Sunday) at H. P. T. Girls' High School, Dadyseth Agriyari Lane at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. J. M. Kamdar, the President of the Union, will preside.

KURAN AND ITS TEACHINGS

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and Its Teachings" every Sunday, in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bor, Bunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB

The annual prize distribution gathering of the Club will be held in the Club's Jannardan Raghoba Wammal Hall, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Mr. M. V. Donde.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Col. Sir Richard Durrant Temple, Bart., D.S.O., will address the Luncheon meeting of the Group, which was postponed owing to Diwali, to-day (Sunday) at 1-15 p.m. in the air-conditioned ballroom of the Taj Mahal Hotel. He will speak on the "Present Crisis". Mr. Mohi Mehta and the Melody will play during Luncheon.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Soman Building, Top floor, Girgaon Road, Girgaum, Bombay at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (PARSI AMBULANCE CENTRE)

Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" will commence in the class organised by the above Centre for the Parsi Ambulance Division from to-day (Sunday) at 1-30 p.m. in the Lady Willington Building, opposite Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao. The course consists of 16 lectures each of one hour's duration, fully illustrated with charts, diagrams etc. No fees are charged for this useful instruction.

PROFITTEERING IN MEDICAL REQUISITES

A meeting of the medical profession of Bombay will be held at the Bombay Medical Union Rooms, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to further consider the question of preventing profiteering in medical requisites by starting a Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Society.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Borl Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. Amin Hazien, Journalist, will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers: Mr. A. M. Manji will speak on "Islam" which shall be the 7th of his series of 9 lectures on "9 Great Extant Faiths at the World."

NEW HINDUSTANI CLASS

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—
A Hindustani Class preparing students for the All-India Course of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti Wardha, will be started for the Kalbadevi Ward at the Goudas Tejpal High School, Dadiseth Agriyari Lane, on Sundays between 8 and 10-30 a.m. from the 3rd of December. Those who intend to join the class should register their names at the Hindi Prachar Sabha Office, Adenwala Mansion near Wilson College, Chowpatty or should be present at the school at 7-45 a.m. on 3rd December.
Detailed information about the other classes of the Sabha can be had from its office.

Constituent Assembly Week In "G" Ward

In pursuance of the instruction of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee has decided to have campaign of meetings throughout the Ward to explain the Working Committee's resolutions in general and Constituent Assembly in particular.

Following is the programme of meetings during next week.

To-day (Sunday): At 6-30 p.m. at Dadar Chowpatty. At 9 p.m. at DeLisle Road Maidan.

To-morrow (Monday): At 5-30 p.m. at Pimpal Par Maidan. At 9 p.m. at Mahim Bazar.

Tuesday 5th Dec: At 5-30 p.m. at Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Prabhadevi. At 9 p.m. at Labour Camp, Matunga.

Wednesday, 6th Dec: At 5-30 p.m. at Jambori Maidan, Worli. At 9 p.m. at Samarth Vyayam Mandi, Dadar.

Thursday, 7th Dec: At 5-30 p.m. at Chinchpokli Bridge.

Friday, 8th Dec: At 5-30 p.m. at Matunga G. I. P. Railway Bridge. At 9 p.m. at Worli Koliwada, Worli.

Saturday 9th Dec: At 5-30 p.m. at Sarjan Chowky. At 9 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar.

NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANISATION

It has been decided to revive the "National Youth Organisation".

With this intention a meeting has been called to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Forward Block Office, Dadar (opposite Police Station).

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

The third annual general meeting of the members of Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Forbes Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Path: Action, Devotion, Knowledge" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Eknath Hattikar.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the hall of the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivai, Advocate, will give his 18th discourse on "Cosmogonesis Work of Ardibeshi Anushpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, BOMBAY

A children's day will be celebrated by the Children's Aid Society, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at the Children's Home, Chembur from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. It will be visited by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, Dr. M. D. Gilder, the Mayor of Bombay and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lumley, who will go round the huts. After the Chairman's speech at 4-40 p.m., His Excellency will deliver his speech.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN SOUTH EAST MADRAS

POONA, Dec. 2.

Local light showers occurred in south-east of Madras. Elsewhere the weather had been dry. Night temperatures continued appreciably above normal in and near Baluchistan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-12-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.032 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.2 degrees 0.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 65 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Cultural Conference In Bombay

Students' Brotherhood And Muslim Students' Union's Joint Enterprise

Recognising the need for organising and establishing the real values of culture and civilization on progressive lines a Conference, first of its kind, is being organised under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union.

The "Cultural Conference" aims at developing on progressive lines the intellectual and cultural role of the various arts which contribute to the progress of nation, through open discussions, reading of thesis, lectures, etc., by authoritative and well-reputed artists, literary men, learned personalities of the city. Subjects which aim at a genuine and rational discussion have been chosen.

The field of the choice has been extended to various topics on art, literature, science and civilisation, etc., and distinguished personalities have been invited to give a discourse upon the subjects.

Already learned authorities like Prof. Wadia, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Prof. Godiwala, Mr. C. R. Gerard-Director of J. J. School of Arts Dr. D. G. Vyas, Art critique of "Bombay Chronicle", literary men like Mr. K. A. Abbas, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya have kindly consented to participate in the Conference.

The Conference will take place on the 9th and 10th December. Place and other details will be announced later. The admission will be by free permits.

Boxing In City

EXHIBITION BOUT PROVES EXCITING

'Big Fight' Of Evening Proves Tame Affair

The Bombay Scouts held their annual Boxing Tournament on Saturday evening at the Sir Chunilal Mehta Hut, where a representative gathering of the various Scout Troops witnessed a scheduled list of 13 fights. In the absence of Sir H. P. Dastur, Colonel Hammond presided and Lady Hammond distributed the prizes.

The best fight of the evening was an exhibition bout between Alfred Pereira of the 78th Sea Scouts and Tiaak of the Sir Sassoon Reformatory. Superior ringcraft and well placed lefts won Tiaak the verdict. Contrary to expectations the big fight of the evening between Maurice Correa and Henriques Joseph was tame, both fighters putting up a poor show for their weights.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 2-12-1939

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.25 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.07 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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FIT & HEALTHY

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FRUIT SALINE

Removes Constipation
gently and harmlessly.
Is non habit forming.

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On The Air

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
6-10 p.m. Special announcements. 6-15 J. S. Chowdhury. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-15 Next week's programmes. 7-25 Ustad Bundu Khan. 7-45 Akhtaribai. 8-50 J. S. Chowdhury. 8-55 Vilayat Khan. 8-30 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoon. 8-50 Malang Khan. 10 Goet Aur Ghazalen.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6 to 6-15 As in Delhi I. 6-15 Ustad Bundu Khan. 6-30 Akhtaribai. 6-50 J. S. Chowdhury. 7-15 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-15 to 7-25 As in Delhi I. 7-25 Vilayat Khan. 7-45 Ram Chandra Kushaba Gulaoon. 8 to 10 As in Delhi I. 10 The London Dance Orchestra. 19.52 metres (15,250 kc/s)
9-10 a.m. to 2 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,550 kc/s)
6-10 to 7 As in Delhi I. 10 to 10.30 As in Delhi I.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Rasheeda Begam. 7-15 Instrumental duet. 7-25 Bhajan Lal. 7-30 Famous Punjabi poets. 3. 7-45 Umr Zia Begam. 8 Rasheeda Begam. 8-10 Zila Khamaj on the sitar. 8-20 Trilok Chand. 8-30 Review of next week's programmes. 8-35 Melody on the strings. 8-40 Gayak. 9-50 Nantch gat on the Sarangi and Banjo. 9-55 Gayak. 10-15 Umr Zia Begam.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8 a.m. Film songs. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Devotional songs. 8-30 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 G. N. Joshi. 9-30 The Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference. 9-40 Ahmed Dilawer. 10 Children's Hour. 10-30 Songs from Sapera. 10-40 Inderabai Wadker. 11-25 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-35 G. M. Durrani. 11-50 Jalatarang and Clarinet. 12 noon. Kairane-ki-Barkhat. 12-15 p.m. Paidalshi Magistrate. 12-35 Instrumental music. 12-45 Sindhi Kafi. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Pramilabai. 1-15 Instrumental duet. 1-20 Naat in Chorus. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Close down.
3-30 All Children's hour. 4-30 Close down. 5 A melodious mixture. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Film songs. 5-50 Three geets. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Ahmed Dilawer. 6-30 Gat Tora on the tabla. 6-40 Inderabai Wadker. 7-10 Sarangi duet. 7-15 G. N. Joshi. 7-35 Raga Malika. 7-38 Pramilabai. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 Rashbhar Beem. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Jack Hylton and his Orchestra. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,887 kc/s)
5 to 9-30 As in Bombay I. 9-30 Pramilabai. 9-40 G. N. Joshi. 10 Inderabai Wadker. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)
5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-20 K. R. Kumaraswamy. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the villages. 6-45 A. Narayana Iyer. 7-15 Readings from Muttoli-layiram. 7-30 Announcements. 7-50 Shrinatis Brinda and Muktha. 9-45 A. Narayana Iyer.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
6-30 p.m. Katha-o-Sur. 6-45 Voices of the past. 6 News in English. 6-5 Church Service. 7-20 Uttara Devi. 7-40 Instrumental duet. 7-50 Pankaj Kumar Ganguli. 8-10 Instrumental duet. 8-20 Geeta Mitra. 9 Novel. 9-45 Khagen Chakravarti. 10-5 Ratneswar Mukherjee.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
6-30 to 9-30 As in Calcutta I. 9-30 Studio Concert.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-10 p.m. Rasoolnabai. 6-25 Kumari Gyanwati Bhatnagar. 6-30 Hamara Panchayet ghar. 7 Kumari Gyanwati Bhatnagar. 7-12 Group singing. 7-22 Rasoolnabai. 7-35 How it happens. 8. 7-50 Ao Mao, Behno, Betio. 8-20 Moonshine. 2. 8-50 Rasoolnabai. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Kumari Gyanwati Bhatnagar. 10 Mere Khwabon ka Maudir. 10-20 Rasoolnabai.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
4 p.m. Shrinati Subhadra. 4-30 European programme. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 T. S. Krishnamurthy Iyer. 5 News in English. 6-5 G. Gangadharan Pillai. 6-45 Do you remember these. 7-50 V. Gangadharan Pillai. 8-30 Shrinati K. Nagambujam. 9 Penetration. 9-45 Great Conductors. 7.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
4 to 9-30 As in Madras I. 9-30 Shrinati K. Nagambujam.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Manki Bai. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). Music. 6-30 Orchestra. 6-40 Shiv

German Move To Divide French

Unable To Conquer Nazis Try To Cause Dissensions

LONDON, Dec. 2.

M. Daladier in a broadcast declared that Germany, being too weak to conquer by other powers, had thought she could break the French resistance by causing dissensions among the French people.

He recalled how the Communist Party in August declared their full support for the Government's defensive measures and their readiness to fight for liberty and against "bestial Fascism" and then their leaders suddenly went back on their word and, at the order of a foreign Government, placed themselves at the service of Germany.

"This abominable treason has not proved to be all that Germany expected from it. We shall break it with the full rigour of the law."

M. Daladier concluded, "Our ultimate aim can only be victory attained with minimum losses and suffering, but it is possible that before a free, liberated Europe is created, Germany may yet launch all her forces of destruction and death. Our country must therefore be prepared to bear sufferings inflicted by barbarism and must face coolly trials which may await her."

A French communique says, "There were patrol encounters and reciprocal artillery action at various points of the front."

Swedish Protest To England

The Swedish Minister in London has presented a formal protest against the decision of the British Government that German exports in neutral vessels would be liable to confiscation.

The Swedish Government opine that the decision cannot be considered as based on International Law. A similar protest was presented to the French Government.

Norwegian Tanker Sunk

The Norwegian tanker 'Real', 3,000 tons, has been sunk off the British coast after striking a mine. The crew was saved by an Italian steamer.

Canadian Air Force For Western Front

The British Air Ministry announces that squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Force will in due course play their part in active air operations in Europe, meanwhile a new fighter squadron is being formed, manned by Canadian pilots, which will assist in the air defence of Britain.

An Australian Air force squadron will be ready for active service with the coastal command early in the new year.

Already most of the Sunderland flyingboats, ordered by Australia before the war, have been delivered and stationed in Britain manned by a personnel from the Royal Australian Air Force.

Ground Staff To Be Composed Of Canadians

THE EXPECTATION THAT THE CANADIANS WOULD FORM ALMOST THE ENTIRE GROUND FORCE OF THE VAST EMPIRE AIR TRAINING PROJECT, WAS EXPRESSED BY MR RIVER DALE, HEAD OF THE BRITISH DELEGATION TO THE EMPIRE AIR TRAINING CONFERENCE.

He said that they did not anticipate that the Australian and New Zealand pilots who came to Canada for the final training

dayal Batish. 7-10 "In a tea shop" by H. Nakara. 7-25 Manki Bai. 7-40 Shivdayal Batish. 8-45 Shivdayal Batish. 9-05 Duet—Kannayya and Pujaran. 9-15 Manki Bai. 9-40 Shivdayal Batish.

Jawahar Gives Lead

Congress Campaign Starts In Allahabad: Place Of Honour For Charkha

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 2.

Local Congress authorities are drawing up a programme of constructive work on the lines suggested by the Working Committee Congress leaders are giving spinning the place of honour in the programme. It is proposed to open centres at each Congress Mandal in the district teaching spinning and popularising the charkha. A rally of the volunteers will be held to inaugurate the campaign of enrolment and training of volunteers who would march to the remotest corners of the villages with the message of the charkha. Under Pandit Nehru's inspiring guidance Allahabad is expected to give a lead to other provinces.

Dr. Agarwal Claims Perfect Cure Without Spectacles

BENARES, Nov. 29.

Very interesting lectures on "Perfect Eye-Sight without Glasses" were delivered by Dr. R. S. Agarwal, eye-specialist of Delhi in the Benares Hindu University. Dr. Agarwal holds the belief that the power of seeing objects at different distances is controlled by external eye muscles and not by the lens and ciliary muscle. All abnormal actions of external eye muscles are accompanied by a strain causing defective eyesight, and with the relief of this strain the action of the muscles become normal, and all errors of refraction disappear. Most cases of defective eye-sight for which glasses are now being used, can be cured permanently by following a few simple eye exercises and sun treatment, the details of which can be studied from "Mind and Vision." Dr. Agarwal claims that the treatment has proved equally effective in curing functional blindness, retinal diseases, glaucoma, etc. He supports the efficacy of this treatment by putting examples of eminent personalities as His Excellency Nepal, Dr. Sachidanand Sinha, Sir A. G. Clow, etc.

would be accompanied by any large number of ground staffs and Canada would have to supply most of the men needed for this.

He added plans for the project had been completed and that he was pleased with the progress made in aircraft production by Canadian factories.

British Seamen Honoured

The story of the first straight fight of this war between a defensively armed merchantman and a U-boat is revealed by the award of O. B. E. to Captain Albert White, master of the "Stonepool."

The "Gazette" says that on sighting a U-boat the "Stonepool" manned her gun in two minutes and exchanged shot for shot with guns of similar calibre at a fair rate of fire. The shooting was good and the fifteenth shot may have hit or damaged the U-boat, whose thirteenth or fourteenth shot holed the "Stonepool" two feet above the waterline.

By resolute and skilful action the Master saved his ship. The discipline was excellent and the gun-layer and the gun's crew did very well.

The title O. B. E. is also awarded to Captain Farrar, Master of the "Baharistan" and Commander Grayston, Master of the "Karama", who when attacked by U-boats showed bold decision and courageous skill, thereby saving their vessels.—Reuter.

CRIMINAL CASE SEQUEL

Defence Advocate As Defendant

The dangers to which lawyers are liable to be exposed, outside the Court, for criticising the conduct of complainants in criminal courts whilst defending accused, were alleged to be illustrated in a case filed for insult against Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, by Mr. Wilfred Hastings King, a European, describing himself as an export and import businessman at Churchgate Street.

The alleged insult arose immediately after Mr. Alva denounced the character of Mr. King, who figured as a complainant in a cheating case in the Court of Mr. Babrekar, wherein Mr. Alva defended the accused. Mr. King stated in his complaint in the Court of Mr. Haji at Mazagaon on Friday noon that he was called a "great cheat" outside the Mazagaon Court.

Mr. Joachim Alva's defence was that Mr. King's ire was so deeply roused whilst he (Mr. Alva) was discharging his professional duties inside the Court of Mr. Babrekar that Mr. King flew into a terrible temper and came out of the Court shouting "I am going to show these dirty 'niggers' and his 'nigger' lawyer." Though he, Mr. Alva, held his peace, Mr. King again repeated, "I am going to show a 'nigger' lawyer."

Having been provoked, Mr. Alva stated that it ill became the complainant on his part to say anything about 'niggers' when his own record was bad! Mr. Alva emphatically denied having called him "a great cheat."

Mr. Alva appearing in person, in Mr. Haji's Court, asked for early disposal of the case and stated he would have to raise a preliminary objection against the process issued against him.

Taking it for granted that he did insult the complainant, His Lordship Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice had held in a well-known judgment that even if technical insult were committed, Criminal Courts should not be approached and their time wasted and the accused were entitled to acquittal. Mr. Alva further stated that Mr. King served a jail imprisonment of several months.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, Advocate for Mr. King: "This is entirely false."

Magistrate: "For how long was he convicted?"

Mr. Solomon: "He was jailed for nine months for possessing Cocaine."

Mr. Joachim Alva continuing said, that Mr. King had cited one Mr. S. K. Joglekar as his witness. Mr. Joglekar had already served a jail term for forgery and was just now in custody at the instance of the C. I. D. for forgery.

Mr. Alva vigorously declared that if such people could intimidate lawyers in the discharge of their duties, then there would be an end to their existence and a sort of gangsterdom would prevail in the City of Bombay! He wanted to fight the case to the end and expose the complainant and his witness.

The case was adjourned to December 15.

Demand Of Security From Urdu Weekly

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued an order on Mr. Abdul Wahab Kadam-Jan, as publisher of the proposed Urdu Weekly called "Danka" to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 under Section 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931.

Sports Jottings

From Here —
— And There

REFLECTIONS ON THE PENTANGULAR

(By J. C. MAITRA)

One more Pentangular is come and gone. Now who can say that the popularity of this Tournament has not doubled, at least since the festival was transferred from the Azad Maidan to the Brabourne Stadium? The crowd as its former abode used to be 15,000 at the most. This year it must have been easily over 30,000. Among them were thousands of women. Has cricket fired the imagination of the fair sex? I don't know. But the fact remains that they evinced keen interest and enthusiasm in the fortunes of the contests. Will it lead to the formation of women's cricket clubs in Bombay? I cannot say. But I do hope that the encouragement they are giving will persuade the younger generation to take up the game more seriously than they have been doing of late. In the last show Bombay was very little in the picture. They may now try to take a larger and more prominent place in this great Carnival.

COMMUNAL CHARACTER.

Many people, especially those who think in terms of the country as a whole, deplore the communal characters of this Tournament. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the well-known Congress leader, expressed his feelings in a similar strain the other day. He wished that this tournament could be replaced by something of a healthier nature. Those who are inseparably wedded to this Communal Tournament always aver that it does not create communal jealousy or animosity. Nor does it embitter feelings among the various contending parties and their supporters. They take their stand on the fact that there has not been any violent outburst of feelings or armed clashes as a result of it. It is true that these matches have been played without any untoward incident so far. But at the same time it cannot be denied that the virus of communalism, which they engender and foster, kills the very spirit of nationalism. Anything which works against Indian nationhood should be nipped in the bud.

A HEALTHIER COMPETITION

In reply to Mr. Desai's query about a healthier Tournament than the Pentangular I would strongly advocate the institution of the Zone Quadrangular as propounded in these columns several years ago. I have not the least doubt that it will be even more attractive than the Pentangular. Those who fear that the substitution of the old form by the new one would kill all interest, are forgetful of the psychological aspect of this Tournament. People flock at the Brabourne Stadium in their thousands not so much to see their communal team win but to enjoy the festival. Were it not so the presence of communities other than Hindus and Muslims is inexplicable. I admit that the touch of communalism has a force behind it. But that is secondary. I am fully convinced that if the Pentangular is replaced by the Zone Quadrangular the latter will have as much attraction for the public as the existing one.

REAL OBSTACLE

There must be people with a broad out-look and manly daring to take the step. Let them bury the communal Tournament for good. It has served its purpose in finding public interest in the

game. Now it has outlived its period of usefulness. The love for the game is uppermost in everybody's heart. Whether it is the Pentangular or the Zone Quadrangular, every one will love it for the sake of cricket. The chief obstacle in the way of its realisation is the force behind the great communal Gymkhanas of Bombay. They fear that once the Pentangular is abolished, all their position, prestige and power will be gone. They will be mere spectators to the show having no hand in its management. I admit that is a certain amount of justification in this apprehension. But personal interests will have to be sacrificed on the altar of nationhood and national welfare.

EAST STAND

I have not the least doubt that the Cricket Club of India, who are the owners of the Brabourne Stadium, made a large profit out of this Tournament. Their first duty is now towards those poor people and students who flocked in the East Stand from day to day to be baked and roasted at the will of the Sun. The authorities must arrange for the same protection as they have given in other quarters. It is really surprising that there were no cases of sun and heat stroke. However, sheer humanity demands that suitable protection should be provided in that area. I hope the authorities will see to it next year.

NUISANCE GALORE

Up to this time there was only one kind of nuisance on the field—that of garlanding when a batsman scored century. It was augmented by children rushing up to shake hands or pat the player on the back. Poor bowlers never had any such luck! This year another nuisance has been added to the list—that of crackers. I do not know whose imaginative or mischievous brain introduced it in the cricket field. Those who indulge in it forget that it disturbs the players, particularly the batsmen, a good deal. Perhaps it is done with that view. It is as unsporting as foolish. It is bound to lead to trouble. In future the authorities would do well to warn the spectators that those who invade

the ground or set off crackers would be summarily ejected from the grounds. This is sure to put a stop to these silly practices.

PRESS ACCOMMODATION.

I should like to make a suggestion about the accommodation of Press Representatives. The present position of the Press Box is most unsuitable for gathering a proper perspective of the game and commenting on the game in a clear and judicious manner. It is impossible to give a correct opinion about l.b.w. decisions or catches behind the wicket or slips. Either you have to accept the Umpire's decisions or draw your own conclusions as best as you can. This is not fair to the batsmen or to the umpires. It would be most advantageous to the Pressmen if they could be accommodated on the second floor of the Club House where from they can have a straight view of the wickets. I wonder if the authorities could see their way to make such an arrangement.

FORECAST MATERIALISES

Now turning to the Tournament itself. The result has turned out according to my forecast. I stoutly held the opinion that the Hindus, having the best combination of all the communities, should win the championship. Some people held the view that the Muslims, with the strongest battery of attack, would be able to pull through. They had won twice in succession and a third victory would give them the hat-trick—an honour no community has succeeded in attaining up to now. It may be recalled that the Hindus had won the Quadrangular, under the Captaincy of P. Vithal in 1925 and 1926, but they lost to the Europeans in the following year. The Muslims had a similar chance in 1934 but were deprived of the distinction by the Hindus.

HINDUS, WORTHY VICTORS.

Both the communities moved heaven and earth to win the laurels this year. Luck had favoured Wazir Ali to a large extent on the field of representative cricket so far. He hoped that Dame Fortune would smile on him again. C. K. Nayudu on the other hand, had misfortune

dogging his footsteps. As cricket was concerned there were other causes too to deprive him of the just fruits of his labours. It was gratifying to him that these causes were removed this year. After a battle royal, Nayudu led his side to a glorious victory.

(To be concluded next week).

BIHAR ADVOCATE-GENERAL RESIGNS

PATNA, December 2.

Mr. Baldeva Sahay, Advocate-General of Bihar, who was a member of the Congress Party in the Bihar Legislative Council previous to his appointment, interviewed the Governor at 12-30 this afternoon and tendered his resignation.

On returning from Government House Mr. Sahay told the "Associated Press" that he saw the Governor and tendered his resignation. The Governor asked him to continue until His Excellency had given his mature consideration to the question.—A.P.

Hyderabad-Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Dn., Dec. 1.

The next session of the Hyderabad State Maharashtra Literary Conference (Sahitya Sammelan) will be held at Nanded on 20, 21 and 22 January 1939 under the presidency of Mr. Dattu Wamar Potdar, a member of the Ithihas Samshodhak Mandal.

I also understand that along with the Literary Conference, the Maharashtra Conference will also be held at the same place.

A strong reception committee has also been formed to make necessary arrangements and hold the two conferences on a large scale.

The Kannadigas of the State are not lagging behind and their next conference will come off in the month of January at Bidar under the presidency of Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai, an influential local Karnatic leader.

TELL HER TO TAKE Saridon

PRICE REMAINS UNCHANGED

10 TABLETS 12 ANNAS



Saridon

KILLS ALL PAINS



COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK

COTTON PRICES	
MARCH 1940.	
New York, December 2	9.84
Previous closing	9.84
To-day's opening	9.93
Difference	+0.09
To-day's closing	9.84
Difference	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940	
Liverpool, December 2	7.53
Previous closing	closed
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed
Broach April/May Expectation	Rs. 285

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, December 2
The New York cotton market early displayed brighter sentiment on encouraging Bombay cables but later eased under week-end liquidation and foreign selling.
The trading in March began at 9.93 i.e. nine points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying with some foreign purchases but the advance attracted considerable liquidation and outside selling with March finally closing at 9.84.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading
Bombay December 2
Locally, Broach April/May opened at Rs. 285. After moving up to Rs. 288-8 the market closed at Rs. 288.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, December 2
Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange—
December (9.93/9.87) 10.18/10.17
March (9.78/9.77) 9.95/9.93
May (9.51/9.51) 9.69/9.67

LONDON COMMODITIES

JUTES
London, December 2
Dundee December (£52) £52
Lightning December (£49) £49
SEEDS
Castor seeds December January (£19 1/2) quoted £19 1/2 quoted
Linseed Calcutta December January (£20 1/2) quoted £20 1/2 quoted
Linseed La Plata December January (£14 1/2) quoted £14 1/2 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandel December January (£14 1/2) quoted £14 1/2 quoted

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Firm

CALCUTTA, December 2
Jutes continued to rule firm and fair trading resulted. Coals represents a very active strong market and large volume transactions recorded.
Cottons unchanged.
Teas not so much active.
Miscellaneous: Speculative issues opened slightly easier but steadied up again as day advanced and closed firm. Other industrials also ruled very strong. Government securities steady.
Government securities: Three and half per cent G P 87/2.
Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 7/6; Elgin 165; Muir Mills ord 320.
Coals: Bengal 387; Bhaigora 7; Barrakur 17/8 small lot; Central Kurkond 16/14; Dooli 10/8; Dhemo Main 17/8; Equitable 41; Hurriadih 16/5; Mundulpoor 10/11; North Damuda 7/10; Satpukuria and Asansol 1/9; Raneeunge 33; Samla 3/4; Sendra 17/10; West Jamuri 35/7.
Jutes: Adamjee 26/4; Howrah 66; Hukumchand 10/6; do pref 91; National 28/14; Nud der 75; Presidency 7/8.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corpa 8/10; Consolidated Tin 6; Indian Copper 3; Britannia Eng 13/12; Hukumchand Steel ord 11/10; Indian Iron 48/4; Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 57; do defd 46/12; Steel Corp ord 27/10; Bengal Flour 16/8; Hooghly Flour 14/12; B I Corp ord 5/2; Calcutta Silk 11; Dunlop Rubber ord 27/10; British Burma Petrol 6/10; Indian Paper Pulp 17/5; Mysore Paper 17/12; Orient Paper 10/12; Steel Sree Gopal Paper 9/14; Titagur Paper pref ord 5/4; do A and B ord 29/10; Buland Sugar 16/6 ex div Caw and Co 17/4; Ramnagar Cane 10/12; Tellapara Tea 447/8.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, December 2
Rubber shares remained steady in the local share market. Papers also were steady. Among other, miscellaneous scrips Engineerings were fairly steady. Cotton Mills came in for better turnover. Government securities were steady with a dull market.
Exchange transactions: Cambodias 10/8; Vasantas 105; Buckingham 228; Madras 35/8; Kaleswarar 290; Radhakrishnas 115/8; Kalpettas 21/4; Midlands 5/3; Coorgs 28/12; Tropicals 9/4; Cochin Malabar 7; Chembra Peak 3/3; Travancore 6; Mysore Sugar 46; Deccans 56; and 219; Travancore Sugars 12/6; Mysore Paper 17/4; Mysore Chemical 11/4; Mysore Tobacco 11

GINGER AND PEPPER MAXIMUM PRICES FIXED

Bombay, December 2.
On account of great activity the Association has fixed the following maximum rates:
Pepper Maha Rs. 130; Chaitra Rs. 135; Ginger Maha Rs. 35; Pagan Rs. 36 and Chaitra Rs. 37.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
New York, December 2	
Previous closing	3.89 7/8
To-day's opening	3.89 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London, December 2	
Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, December 2	
Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, December 2
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.
Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177
CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (16) 16
Paris on Bombay (13 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30 20) 30 20
London on Milan (76.50) 76.75
London on Shanghai (6-4 9/16 buyers 6-5 sellers) 6-4 1/4 buyers 6-4 5/8 sellers
London on Kobe (1-2 1/2 buyers 1-2 1/32 sellers) 1-2 7/16 buyers 1-2 17/32 sellers
DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 5/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 5/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
4 months (1 5/16 per cent) 1 5/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, December 2	
Wheat January	4 9 9
Wheat May	5 2 3
Linseed May	9 9 9
Groundnuts February	46 11 0
Castor seeds May	60 12 0
Cottonseeds January	29 2 0

BOMBAY BULLION.

Bombay, December 2
Local silver and gold markets remained closed but rates in private for gold and silver were quoted at Rs. 42-5 and Rs. 68 respectively

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, December 2
The following are the opening quotations:—
General Motors (dol 53) dol 53
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 3/4) dol 31 1/8
U S Steel Common New York (dol 65 5/8) dol 65 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 1.
Messrs. Batilvala and Karani have issued the following report showing the quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr. Pow. and Lt. 5 per cent Pfd	47
Elec. Bond and Share Common	7 3/4
Elec. Bond and Share dol. 5 Pfd.	58
Int. Tel. and Tel. 1923	46
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	168 3/4
Western Union Telg.	25 3/8
Sun Life of Canada	300
Union Pacific	100
New York Central R. R.	17 7/8
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	39
Amrex Corporation	15 5/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	86 1/2
Texas Corporation	44 1/8
Socony	12 1/8
Consolidated Oil	7
United States Steel	65 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	80
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	22
National Steel	70
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
Republic Steel	22
Int. Nickel of Canada	37 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	30 3/4
Chrysler Motors	64
General Motors	62 7/8
Packard Motors	4
General Electric	38 3/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	14
Columbia Gas and Electric	6
Woolworth	39
Chase National Bank	35
National City Bank of New York	27 3/4
Turnover 610,000 shares. Firmer market.	
Chrysler declared dol. 1 dividend. We recommend purchase of Hercules Powder at 87.	

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET.

KARACHI, December 2	
To-day's closing quotations:—	
Cotton Sind January	Rs. 30 0 6
Punjab January	22 2 0
Desi American	30 14 0
Tone:—Quiet	
Wheat January	33 5 0
Wheat March	33 15 0
Wheat July	35 9 0
Tone:—Quiet	
Gram January	39 5 0
Gram July	37 9 9
Toria February	49 8 0
Toria March	50 11 6
Cottonseeds January	25 7 0
Cottonseeds March	26 4 0

LONDON SILVER

London, December 1.	
Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 5/8

LONDON GOLD

Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/8/0
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LONDON EXCHANGES

London, December 1.
T. T. London on—
New York 4.02/4.04; Paris 176/177; Madrid 38.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.52/7.58; Brussels 24.15/24.40; Milan 76.50; Bern 17.80/17.95; Copenhagen 20.12; Stockholm 16.70/16.90; Oslo 17.50/17.74.

Ranji Trophy Cricket

Hyderabad Hit Up 443

Madras 231 Runs Behind With Only One Wicket In Hand

HADI'S FINE CENTURY

(From Our Correspondent)
SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 2.
HYDERABAD (First Innings) 443
MADRAS (First Innings) 212
for 9 wickets.

A fine 106 by S. M. Hadi who scored his century in 2 hours, and a breezy 36 by Ibrahim Khan enabled Hyderabad to run up the formidable total of 443 in their first innings against Madras in the South Zone Final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India Tournament, which commenced here on Friday.

Madras' Poor Reply

Going in on their first venture Madras made a poor reply in the face of accurate bowling by Ghulam Ahmed, and had lost nine wickets for 212 runs when closure was applied for the day. The visitors began disastrously, but Parthasarathy (61), Ram Singh (44), and Ramaswamy (41) by means of some courageous batting enabled them to cross the double century.

Score Board:

HYDERABAD	
FIRST INNINGS	
Isa Khan l.b.w. Ram Singh	0
Mehta, c S. V. Chari, b Parthasarathy	17
Albara, c Stansfield, b Ram Singh	0
Asadullah, c S. V. Chari, b Ram Singh	59
S. M. Hussain, c Parankusam, b Rangachari	54
Patel, l.b.w. Ram Singh	50
Ushaq Ahmed, c S. V. Chari, b Parankusam	66
S. M. Hadi, b Gopalan	106
Ali Abbas, b Parankusam	9
Ibrahim Khan, b Ram Singh	36

Ghulam Ahmed, not out	4
Extras	12
Total	443

BOWLING

Gopalan 1 for 54, Ram Singh 5 for 136, Rangachari 1 for 83, Venkat san 0 for 34, Parankusam 2 for 51.

MADRAS

FIRST INNINGS

Stansfield, b Patel	0
Krishnaswamy, b Ghulam Ahmed	6
Ram Singh, b Mehta	44
Bhadradi, run out	12
Parthasarathy, l.b.w. Ghulam Ahmed	62
Ramaswamy, b Ghulam Ahmed	41
Gopalan, c Ghulam Ahmed b Asadullah	11
S. V. T. Chari, b Ghulam Ahmed	4
Parankusam, c Patel, b Ghulam Ahmed	6
Venkatesan, not out	6
Rangachari, not out	12
Extras	8
Total (for 9 wickets)	212

INTER-VARSITY CRICKET

Innings Victory For Bombay

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

The Bombay University won the match against Nagpur University by an innings and 43 runs.

Scores:
NAGPUR 168 and 105
BOMBAY 321
—A. P.

PRINCES MEETING POSTPONED

BARODA, Dec. 1.
The meeting of the Kathiawar Princes which was to be held today at Limbdi has been postponed till December 10 next, says a report from Kathiawar.

It is learnt that a reform scheme prepared by the Limbdi State authorities will be discussed at the meeting, besides chalking out some common plan of reforms proposed to be introduced in various States of Kathiawar, especially when Bhavnagar and other States are speeding up the work of granting reforms to the people.—United Press.

Dr. Kamat Discharged

Dr. Janardnan Narayan Kamat, who was one of the suspects in a case in which a Bombay M. L. A., and four others are charged under Abkari Act, was discharged by Mr. T. T. Baroda Presidency Magistrate when the case came up before him yesterday.

It was stated by the Police that when on the 18th November the rooms of two singing girls at Vithal Bhai Patel Road were raided, the suspect who is a Medical Practitioner, had been called on a professional visit. The Police also stated that after enquiries it was found that there is no evidence to put the suspect on charge sheet.

The Magistrate discharged the suspect.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

Lighting Restrictions

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

The attention of the public is invited to Government's Press Note entitled "A. R. P. and the aims of Government" which was published in Saturday's newspapers. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about lighting restrictions the Commissioner of Police's notification is republished for the information of the public who are requested to give their full co-operation. The notification stated that on and from the 27th October 1939:—

(1) No light shall be used in any building or part of a building or in any premises appurtenant to such building or part unless it is so screened as not to allow any ray or glare emanating from it to be visible from outside the building or the premises.

(2) No light whether intended for decoration, advertisement or any other purpose shall be exhibited on the outside of any building or construction or on any plot of land.

(3) All public lighting in any street or in any public place shall be reduced to the minimum compatible with the safety of the public and the traffic in such street or place, to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Commissioner of Police in that behalf.

(4) No light brighter than that emanating from an ordinary oil lamp or candle lamp shall be carried or kept in any street or open place, whether public or private.

(5) No light brighter than that emanating from any oil lamp or candle lamp or directly used on carriages or carts shall be used on any vehicle unless such light has been so obscured as to diminish and diffuse it and make it incapable of producing any beam.

(6) Any person contravening the above order is liable on conviction to imprisonment which may extend to six months and also to fine.

CRISIS IN SILVER MARKET

Trading Suspended Until Tuesday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A crisis has developed in the local Silver Market, and the Board of Directors has decided to suspend trading till Tuesday.

Recently, there had been extensive buying. As a matter of fact, there was unprecedented demand, and prices advanced to Rs. 67 from the low level of Rs. 62 at the beginning of the week.

As usual, local dealers used to get deliveries of Silver from H. M. Mint at Bombay against purchases on London Market. The Government of India is not directly selling any silver in India, but is doing so through London Brokers. Local dealers who purchase in London used to get deliveries at Bombay Mint.

CHANGE IN ROUTINE.

But yesterday there was a huge demand for Silver, and it appeared as though all the stocks at the Mint would be taken up in no time. London Brokers demanded first Bank guarantee and no cash purchases were done.

This caused a surprise, and prices advanced in the local market. The market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 70 and bulls believed it going to Rs. 75.

BOARD'S DECISION.

This unforeseen development was considered by the Board of Directors at to-day's meeting and the change in the normal attitude was fully discussed. It is decided to keep the market closed till Tuesday morning. To-day, all London markets will remain closed, and it is impossible to arrange Bankers' guarantee, but the same will be done on Monday. The market is anxiously awaiting why this sudden change has come in. If deliveries as usual are given, Silver will quote at about Rs. 64 on Tuesday, and if no deliveries are available Silver may go to Rs. 75.

BOMBAY COTTON

Following a rise of 14 pts. in New York cotton futures, the local market was due to open at Rs. 290 for Broach April/May delivery, but under the influence of firmness of Silver market trading commenced at Rs. 305, a new high level, but there being no buying, prices dropped to Rs. 291/8 on general long liquidation. Later on there was scattered buying and prices rallied to Rs. 294/8. The market was very steady. Prices steadily improved to Rs. 296, but again reacted to Rs. 293/8 under realising Liverpool was closed to-day.

Later on there was scattered realising and prices declined to Rs. 291/8. The market closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

April/May	Rs. 290 8 0
Fine M G Oomra	256 0 0
Dec/January	256 0 0
March	259 0 0
F G M G Bengal	210 0 0
Dec/January	212 0 0
March	212 0 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, December 1.	
Highest. Lowest. Closing.	
Broach, A/M	302 286 1/2 294 1/2
Oomra D/J	267 1/2 258 1/2 262 1/2
Oomra March	271 261 1/2 266
Bengal D/J	226 217 1/2 220
Bengal March	228 219 1/2 222 1/2
Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 296; highest Rs. 296 lowest Rs. 285 1/2, closing Rs. 287 1/2	

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

SAKEL	
January	17.10+45
March	16.93+63
GIZA	
January	15.15+24
March	15.49+32
ASHMOUNI	
December	13.92+35
February	14.17+35

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, December 1.	
Spot	8.51+26
January	8.22-0
March	8.29-1
May	8.35-0
July	8.38+1
October	8.18-1
GIZA 2	
Spot	8.91+15
January	8.51-12
March	8.65-11
May	8.74-10
July	8.80-7
October	8.74-7

Further Rise In Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE SHARES STEADY

Market Displays Good Undertone

Bombay, December 2. The serious situation which developed in the local Silver market influenced considerable long liquidation in the local Share Bazar where prices after firm opening declined sharply but later on there developed fairly active support and most of the decline was recovered. The tone of the market was very steady.

The Russo-Finnish developments were a restraining factor on Wall-Street on Friday, where early rally failed to attract a following with buyers turning sellers, though fractional gains predominated and the closing was firm. In the meanwhile, despite prevailing uncertainties, it is difficult to work up a bearish case in the face of very favourable business news and earnings and the strength of leading commodities. U. S. Steel shares advanced 1 3/8 at 65 3/4. General Motors improved 1/4 at 52 7/8 and Anaconda Coppers gained 5/8 at 30 3/4 dollars.

The weakness in the middle of the session was purely due to the situation in the Silver market and had practically nothing to do with the Share Bazar or the industrial

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, December 2.	
Bombay Dyeing (1150) 1167, 1147, 1150, 1122, 1140, 1130, 1145, 1157, 1155.	
Century (365) 362, 358, 352, 365, 361, 365.	
Central India (365) 367, 362, 364, 359, 360, 355, 368, 366.	
Kohinoor (398) 379, 392, 394, 399, 402, 403, 402, New Great (412) 420, 414, 410, 418, 414, 422, 423.	
Simplex (126) 127, 125, 122, 125, 124, 126, 127.	
Swadeshi (339) 340, 338, 340, 339, 345.	
Associated Cement (149) 150, 146, 147, 146, 149/8.	
Andhra (1495) 1395.	
Tram. Ord. (130/8) 131, 130/8, 131/8.	
Tata Hydro (157/8) 156/8, 157.	
Tata Power (1357/8) 1376, 1370, 1356, 1355, 1370, 1372.	
T. Steel Defd. (2082/8) 2112, 2085, 2090, 2055, 2070, 2045, 2080, 2100, 2095, 2105.	
T. Steel Ord. (405) 412, 405, 406, 397, 401, 397, 403, 402, 407.	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (134) 134.	
Bellapur (256) 258, 260, 256, 264, 270, 272, 271.	
B. Steam (335) 335, 342.	
B. Burma (692/8) 705, 692, 680, 696, 693, 702, 705.	

situation. Thus the wave of long liquidation was merely sentimental and sympathetic, but it has improved to some extent the technical position of the market. The undertone of the market was good and the market looks like improving further.

Tata Steel Defds. opened steady at Rs. 2110 against last closing at Rs. 2082, but there being no buying prices declined to Rs. 2045, which was the lowest level. There was renewed support and prices improved to Rs. 2105. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 410 and after declining to Rs. 397 improved to Rs. 407.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1167 and after declining to Rs. 1122 advanced to Rs. 1155. Century and Nagpur Mill shares closed at Rs. 365. Kohinoor advanced to Rs. 402.

Associated Cements closed at Rs. 149/8 and Bombay/Burma advanced to Rs. 705.

It will be seen that the upward march continues steadily with fairly steady buying. The general feeling continues optimistic.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 1.	
100 And. Advance	350 0
250 BOM. DYEING	1,155 0
100 CENTURY	365 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	365 0
100 COLABA	217 0
100 Coorla	107 8
250 Dawn	60 0
100 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0-12 0
100 Finlay	179 0
100 GOKAK	228 0
1000 Hindustan	1900 0
100 Indore	65 0
100 Khatau X.D.	142 8
100 KOHINOOR	402 0
250 Laxmi	640 0
250 Macras United	25 0
100 MORARJI	266 0
250 Model	79 0
50 MYSORE	120 0
200 NEW GREAT	423 0
100 Oosmanshahi	51 0
100 PHOENIX	310 0
25 Sassoon Silk	88 0
1000 Sholapur	4025 0
50 SIMPLEX	127 0
100 SWADESHI	345 0
100 SWAN	175 0
500 Vishnu	1,395 0
500 Western	915 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	97 0
25-100 Central	32 4
500 Imperial	1,455 0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	356 0
50-100 India	133 8
100 Reserve Bank	103 0
5 Union	5 8

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	149 8
100 Empire	625 0
15-100 Jupiter	9 12 0
20 Mercantile	50 0
15-75 New India	33 14
200 Oriental	3905 0
15-50 Vulcan	6 12

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmed. Old	140 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1,495 0
10 Ajmer	11 0

50 BOMBAY TRAM	131 4
100 Bombay Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	183 8
100 Surat	152 8
100 TATA HYDRO	157 8
1000 TATA POWERS	1372 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	985 0
100 C. Province	96 0
100 Dh. Baramati	93 0
100 Gujarat	97 0
100 Mandra Bhon	92 4
100 Pachora Jamner	73 0
100 Sara Serajganj	97 0
500 Tapti Valley	760 0

MININGS

9 Burma Corp.	8 12
25h Indian Copper	3 2
10 Indian Iron and Steel	47 8
10 SHIVRAJPUK	57 8
30 TATA STEEL DEF.	2105 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	407 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK	562 0
10 Air Services	6 0
30 BELAPUR SUGAR	271 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	591 4
250 BOMBAY STEAM	342 0
125 B. BURMA	705 0
50 B. BURMA CONTY.	222 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	6 5
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	89 0
100 IND. BLEACHING	143 8
50 Ind. Invest. Trust	47 8
100 Ind. Radio Def.	400 0
100 I. Radio Ord.	405 0
30 Port Canning	79 0
30 PREMIER CON...	91 0
15 Scindia	27 6
25 Tata Oil Mill	52 0
100 Western I. Match	152 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1327 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300 0
7 p.c. Bom. (T. F.)	73 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	550 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	450 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	191 8
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	103 2
6 p.c. Bombay Telephone	49 11
7 p.c. Sholapur	75 10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	103 2

(Capital letters indicate shares of forward list)

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, December 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 88; 4 per cent 1960/70 101/6; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/12.

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 97; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Bank of India 133/8; Central Bank 32/2; Imperial Bank F P 1455; Imperial Bank F P 356/4; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 193; Union Bank 5/8.

TEXTILES

Ahmed. New Textiles 565; Ambica 290; Arun 265; Arvind 1350; Asok 260; Bharatkhand Textiles 2300; Bombay Dyeing 1155; Buckingham and Carnatics 225; Calico 779/8; Central India 364/6; Century 364/6; Colaba 216/4; Elgin 157/8; Gokak 227/8; Hukumchand 155/10; Indore Malwa 65; Jubilee 292/8; Khatau Makanji 153/12; Kohinoor 400; Laxmi Cotton 652/8; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 127/8; Morarji 195; Mysore 125; Nandlal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 421/14; Raipur 750; Rajnagar 190; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 90; Sholapur 3700; Simplex 126/9; Swadeshi 343/2; Vishnu 1475.

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord. 1495; Tata Hydro Ord. 156/9; Tata Power Ord. 1370.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 142/8; Ajmer Electrics 10/8; Amalgamated 10/12; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram. 130/10; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 152/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 560; Associated Cements 149; Belapur 270; Bombay Burma New 222/6; Bombay Burma Old 702/8; Bombay Steam 343/2; Bombay Telephone 89; Br. B. Petrol 6/7; Burma Corporation 8/12; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 143/2; Industrial Investment Tr. 47/8; Indian Radio Ord. 405; Indian Radio Defd. 400; Indian Copper 3/2; Indian Iron 47/6; Mysore Sugar 46; Port Canning 79; Premier Construction 91; Rohas Industries 21; Scindia Steam 27/5; Shivrampur 57; Steel Corp of Bengal 27/8; Tata Oil 53/8; Tata Steel Ord. 407; Tata Steel Defd. 2100.

JUTES

Birja Jute 24; Howrah 65; Hukumchand 10/6; Kamarhatti 600; Kankanarrah 505; Lawrence 496; Reliance 70.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, December 2.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt):—Ready (small grain) Rs. 21/2. Ready (large grain) Rs. 21/5. Shipment November Rs. 11/8 F.B.H. Shipment December Rs. 11/8 F.B.H. Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 11/12 F.B.H. Indian sugars Ready Rs. 20/8. Tone—Firm.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, December 2.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 90. Copper Sheets Rs. 115. Tone—Firm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 2

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 91.	
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 88	
3 per cent 1931/54 Loan 92-12	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-12	
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-4.	
3 per cent 1963/65 86	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99-4.	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-10	
4 per cent 1960/70 101-10	
1 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 106-4	
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 102-2	
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-11	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/11	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974 97	
6 per cent M Deb 1959 105	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 115/8	
6 per cent K P T 1956 115/8	
Tone—Steady.	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, December 2.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 March

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Two months.

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 to end March.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 328

Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1296

Bank's buying T T 1340

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 81 3/8

Bank's buying T T 80 3/8

Bank's buying 60 days 79 3/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 55

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 2 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 2nd inst.

Shanghai/London 0/4 15/16 2nd inst.

Japan/London 1/2 7/16 2nd inst.

Java/London 7/46 5

CHINA JOINS BOYCOTT OF LIMBDI COTTON

Sardar Patel Indicts Raj: Truth About Treaties

A vigorous campaign for Limbdi cotton boycott has been started in China by Mr. Amritlal Sheth, representative of Limbdi Cotton Boycott Committee. All the English and Chinese newspapers in Shanghai have sympathetically published the full story about Limbdi. An appeal to Chinese people, millowners and merchants not to buy Limbdi cotton was broadcast by the Chinese Radio Station continuously for six days.

The boycott campaign in China is a result of the effort of Limbdi State to sell its cotton in China when it became impossible for the State to sell it in any part of India.

The All-India States' People's Conference has published a booklet called "Lawless Limbdi" with a foreword by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel exposing the Limbdi State. A full chapter in the book is devoted to the so-called Limbdi Reforms.

Sardar Patel says:—

"It is a tragedy of modern life that the agents of a Democracy which claims to fight for the world's freedom, not only tolerate the repressive conditions in the Indian States but by deliberate acquiescence or culpable indifference strengthen such authority against the efforts of National India to introduce even the smallest element of popular control in the governance of the States."

PUPPETS OF PARAMOUNT POWER

Referring to the administration in Limbdi State, Sardar Patel observes: "The Thakore Sahib, like all other Ruling Chiefs of Indian States is maintained in his despotic authority over his subjects by the Crown Representative as representing the Paramount Power. If the protection of the British Government is withdrawn, these autocrats would soon find their very existence precarious. At the same time, so long as the unlimited resources of the British Government continue to be placed at their disposal, their subjects would be at their mercy in any struggle which they may carry on against State oppression. In the result, therefore, the responsibility for suppressing movements for democratic freedom in Indian States, lies at the door of the Paramount Power."

THESE TREATIES

"The Paramount Power supports the Ruler against his people under what are called Treaty Obligations. If the Treaties with the States of Kathiawar are examined it would be found that most of them are taken by way of security for good behaviour from the original Chiefs. Limbdi is an instance in point. In 1807 a Bond was taken from the then Ruler of Limbdi for securing the



Mayavaram Rajam Iyer, grandson of Veena Vaidyanatha Iyer will give a vocal recital in the Byramjee Jeebhoy Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday).

peace of the country and for the protection of the possessions of the British."

NOT A LITTLE FINGER RAISED.

Continuing Sardar says:—"It is a noteworthy commentary on the present attitude of the Paramount Power towards the States like Limbdi that though the events described in this booklet happened under the very eyes of the Agent to the Crown Representative at Rajkot and though the whole of the Indian Press in Western India was full of indignant protest against the Ruler, not one step was taken to inquire into these charges to hold the Thakore Sahib to his bond of good behaviour or to vindicate the claims of paramountcy by compelling the Thakore Sahib to respect the life and liberty of his subjects. The responsibility for these happenings is, therefore, not only of the Thakore Sahib but in the ultimate analysis rests with the Parliament of Britain which, while claiming to speak in the name of democracy, permits the grossest form of medieval autocracy to flourish in India and places the life and liberty of hapless individuals at the mercy of little despots."

NO SOLITARY INSTANCE.

Concluding Sardar Patel says: "Unfortunately Limbdi is not a solitary instance in which the Paramount Power ignores its fundamental duties towards the people in the States. The treatment given out to the Thakore Sahib is a part of the wider policy to see that even the elementary struggle for democracy in the States is suppressed."

In Midst Of War In Europe And China

How To Get Rid Of "War In Ourselves"

Dr. Praglowski's Message: Fashion New World With Psychological Re-Education And Psychic Training

A very interesting lecture on "War in ourselves" was delivered by Dr. C. S. de Radwan Praglowski of Vienna University and inventor of Psychophony at the premises of the Journalists' Association, on Saturday evening. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Dr. Praglowski in the course of his speech said:

The terrible apocalyptic horsemen are riding ominously across the world. Wherever they appear they set fire to the country, stirring up the passions of the crowd by catch-words, and soon the soil becomes a cemetery covered with blood. Wherever we look towards burning Europe or over seas—there is something like an irresistible compulsion that catches hold of mankind.

The reasons for it are often unimportant. The chief thing is that there is war. In order to experience war, one must have seen it, as my wife and I did. When we left the bombarded Warsaw, we were bombarded by German aeroplanes or shot at by machine-guns on our way to the Rumanian frontier; therefore I can state that in Poland war was waged not so much against soldiers as against civilians. The enemy wanted to destroy not only the army, but everything—men, houses, and cattle.

War is raging around us. But there is also war in ourselves, in the deepest layers of our sub-conscious mind.

If we meet healthy-looking people in the street, we often do not realise that these people left to themselves wage war in their minds. I remember a patient, who was a surgeon, and who became a victim of cocaineism. His efforts to conquer this disastrous habit generally had the contrary effect. We only need to look at the souls of ordinary men in order to observe there the continuous war against morbid jealousy, doubt, and all sorts of psychic obstacles. How many talented men did not succeed because they could not overcome their fear of appearing in public. How much energy is lost in fighting harmful obsession, such as fear of disease, poverty, or fear of death.

CONCRETE CASES

A University student although quite healthy, was unable to control his thoughts when he had to ascend stairs. On such occasions the first symptom which occurred was that he felt compelled to count the steps.

A patient had tried all kinds of cures and had also applied his will power, but had been entirely unable to rid himself of bad habit to smoke. As soon as his mind was occupied with business problems or any other engrossing thoughts he would smoke one cigarette after the other, quite unconsciously.

Another patient would lie awake most of the night worrying over sexual matters. Finally he was unable to carry on his work.

Yet another patient developed a mania for perpetual washing himself and cleaning everything with which he came into contact. He even went so far as to disinfect with Iodoform any flowers which happened to be in the room. If by a great effort of will, he suppressed the desire for cleansing he was restless until he had performed it at some later date, often after several days had elapsed.

This war in ourselves, kills our energy, and we are the powerful car with breaks.

USEFULNESS OF SUGGESTION

The seat of all this psychic obstacles, obsessions, fear and inferiority complex, lie not in physical factors, but in the disturbing element in the patients subconscious mind and his morbid thoughts. Unless we influence directly sub-conscious mind we cannot expect good results. This can be done only by suggestion, i.e., either by auto-suggestion (exercised by the person himself) or hetero-suggestion (exercised by another person). But persons whose minds are troubled or weakened are not capable of influencing their own minds with good results. On the other hand, there are not sufficient trained suggestionists to treat all those who require treatment.

Psychophonic Treatment of Dr. C. S. de Radwan Praglowski, solves this difficulty. He has a technique of producing specially prepared mind power records which do not only reproduce the sound vibrations of the speaker, the suggestionist, but they also convey through the invisible Ether, psychic vibrations, identical with those of the Suggestionist's mind. The Psychophonic system consists of energy—Relaxation and Mind Power Records.

The first Record to be played in the morning infuse Energy and Vitality. The sounds and vibrations from Relaxation or evening record, help you to forget worries and relax your muscles and nerves.

The third record is played before retiring and set your sub-conscious mind in motion for your Benefit. These Records have been used for treatment of Nervous Disorders, such as Insomnia, fear, obsession nervous heart, and digestive troubles, stammering, inferiority, complex bad habits, etc. with excellent success. The person treated loses neither consciousness nor self-control. It is simply hetero-suggestion which a psychophonic record places the suggestionists so that treatment can be taken at home by an unlimited number of people. By this method the subconscious mind works day and night for Health and Efficiency. There is no need to believe or to trouble about attaining the desired results: they come automatically; everything can be done at home without disturbing the normal time-table.

PREVENTION AND CURE.

"Prevention, and not only cure, is our first task. Therefore for the preservation of Health and Efficiency it is necessary Application of Mind Power Records to strengthen our Powers of Resistance, and to mobilise our inner protective Forces."

"In my opinion all future peace to the hearts conferences will be a tragic illusion unless we can give real peace to the hearts of the individuals, unless we train them to be new peace-loving personalities by means of psychological re-education and psychic training."

Dr. Praglowski then gave some demonstrations of relaxation of mind by playing a gramophone record of relaxation which he has invented. He also showed how the mind power works through ether by vibrations on another mind by finding out a ring which was hidden in a corner while he was kept closeted.

At the end of the lecture some questions were put to which the doctor replied. Mr. Brelvi thanked the lecturer on behalf of the Journalists Association.

NEW LIFE FOR OLD

UNIQUE AND WONDERFUL PARKER'S Scientific "VELEXO"

Discovery:—
WORLD'S SOVEREIGN VITAMIN TONIC.
It makes a man feel and look 15 years younger. It guarantees surprising increase in Vitality and Energy, and a rapid increase in Weight from 5 to 10 lbs.
It is an EXCELLENT NERVE BUILDER. It brings back the YOUTHFUL BRILLIANCE AND LUSTRE of the face, and makes one Enjoy again the PRIME OF LIFE with full VIGOUR AND ENERGY OF YOUTH.

WHERE OTHER TONICS FAIL

For Loss of Vigour, Weak Memory, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Giddiness, Depression, Poor Sleep, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Sex Disability, Wet Dreams, etc., etc.

VELEXO ACTS A MIRACLE

Its rejuvenating effect has been well tried on Vegetable Life in Switzerland. The Decaying leaves Vegetated again in their Natural Green with all the Freshness of Spring Time.
Whitish Grey Hair give place to the New growth of Jet Black Hair permanently. And a New Set of Teeth grows up in Old-age.
Its efficacy is Unquestionable and beyond any Shadow of Doubt.
PRICE PER PHIAL RS 3/- POSTAGE 1/8-
THE BRITISH DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., P. O. BOX NO. 21, DELHI

No Immediate Prospect Of C. D. Movement

Mahatma's Advice To 'Impatient Congressmen'

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—
Jawaharlal, born democrat as he is, had arranged for a free talk between the Executive Council of the U. P. C. C. and me. We had three such talks. I had expected that the talks would result in a parting of the ways. Among the Congressmen whom I was facing there were some who had laughed at the charkha and non-violence. But to my utter astonishment I found them reconciled to both. It is a baffling situation both for Congressmen and me.

I do not know whether I am wise in bearing the heavy responsibility of leading Congressmen who only the other day had no faith in me. Are they not paying too great a price for my leadership in a battle? If they render obedience without faith, is it good for them or me? Can I lead them to success? If I was not good enough in peace, how can I be good in war? There was no peace. The Congress is at war with Great Britain till Independence is won. War had never ceased; only civil disobedience had been suspended for better and greater preparation. Congressmen who did not obey instructions during the preparatory period were surely not fit soldiers on active duty. And yet I could not distrust the responsible men who faced me in Allahabad. What is true of them is true of the other Congressmen in the other provinces. And so I am shouldering the burden.

TO IMPATIENT CONGRESSMEN.

To the impatient Congressmen I say: I see no immediate prospect of declaring civil disobedience. There can be no civil disobedience for the sake of embarrassing Great Britain. It will come when it becomes clearly inevitable. Probably it will come by the goading of the official world. I do not doubt the honesty of the Viceroy or that of the Secretary of State. At the same time I have no doubt whatsoever that they are in error because they cannot get out of the old rut to which they are used. We must give them time to collect themselves. We must do real propaganda by way of educating the public both here and abroad. We cannot all of a sudden dispel the surrounding misunderstandings, not merely on the part of the British people but of our own countrymen. There is no mistaking the fact that many non-Congress Muslims honestly think that the Congress ministers did not pay enough heed to Muslim complaints. Congressmen wedded to non-violence have to give special heed to the complaints of non-Congress Muslims. It is no use saying that they are frivolous. I know myself that many complaints have been frivolous. But we have to be patient and courteous enough to take them seriously and endeavour to show clearly that they are frivolous. I do not wish to suggest that pains were not taken to deal with them. I am just now concerned with the phenomenon that the complaints persist. We must, therefore, give time to demonstrating that there never has been anything in the complaints. If in the course of further investigation we discover errors, we must make amends. We must prove to the Muslim countrymen and to the world that the Congress does not want inde-

pendence at the sacrifice of a single legitimate interest, be it Muslim or other. We may leave no stone unturned to carry the minorities with us. This meticulous care for the right of the least among us is the "sine qua non" of non-violence.

CHARKHA AND NON-VIOLENCE.

If it is true, as it is, that for the British Government to plead want of communal unity as a bar to independence is wrong, it is equally true that this discord is, nevertheless, a serious handicap in our march towards Swaraj. If we had the Muslim League and others with us, our demand would become irresistible.

So much for the external difficulties. Not till we have given sufficient time to their solution, can we possibly think of Civil Disobedience.

The internal weakness is no less great. I see a vital connection between the charkha and non-violence. Even as certain minimum qualifications are indispensable in a soldier in arms, so are certain other and even opposite qualifications indispensable in a non-violent soldier, i.e., a satyagrahi. One of these latter is adequate skill in spinning and its anterior processes. A satyagrahi occupies himself in productive work. There is no easier and better productive work for millions than spinning. What is more, it has been an integral part of the non-violent programme since its commencement. Civilisation based on non-violence must be different from that organised for violence. Let not Congressmen trifle with this fundamental fact. I repeat what I have said a thousand times that, if millions spun for Swaraj and in the spirit of non-violence, there will probably be no necessity for civil disobedience. It will be a constructive effort such as the world has not witnessed before. It is the surest method of converting the enemy.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

The Working Committee desired to appoint me as its sole representative to carry on negotiations that may be necessary and to conduct the campaign of civil disobedience if they failed. It was a burden I could not carry. Being boxed up in Segaoon, I have no direct touch with the people. I have no confidence. I should have none, in my unaided judgment requiring an accurate first-hand knowledge of many facts. I could only act with the constant guidance and direction of the Working Committee. I shall carry on no negotiations to finality. I should be pleased if I was relieved of the burden. But I shall not shrink from any responsibility, so long as I carry the confidence and affection of the Working Committee and Congressmen in general and so long as I feel that I have the requisite qualifications.

Sardar And 'C. R.'

In Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 2.

It is understood that information has been received that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are arriving here on Sunday morning for meeting Gandhiji.—A. P.

Sir S. Cripps In Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 2.

Sir Stafford Cripps is expected here next week and will meet Gandhiji.—A. P.

Progress Of Marathi Literature

Review By Principal Atre And Prof. Altekar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About a thousand delegates and visitors attended the fourth session of the Marathi Sanitya Sangh gathering held yesterday at the Wilson High School compound.

Prof. M. D. Altekar, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in a speech in which he reviewed the progress Marathi literature had made since the days of Dnyaneshwar to the present day. He characterised it as a healthy growth all through.

Principal P. K. Atre who presided over the gathering confined himself to the discussion of salient features of Marathi literature as it has developed since the advent of the British in India, and more particularly during the last fifty years.

APTE'S AGE

He observed that the works of the late Hari Narayan Apte and his contemporaries really started what may be called the period of realistic literature a good deal of which he called photographic. Before him writers drew more on their imagination than experience and the subject matter of their writings belonged to wonderland.

Apte and his contemporaries, whether producing metrical compositions or prose wrote from experience and therefore what they wrote were pictures of the society or a fraction of the society of their day. But their realism was a sort of humanitarianism. They seemed to feel the difficulties of their fellow-men, sympathised with their hopes and aspirations but did not appear to know any solutions of their difficulties nor ways o-

fulfilment of their hopes and aspirations.

Writers of the last two decades have a scientific and practical outlook. They are depicting society, its needs, its aspirations and ideals and are also offering solutions. The production of light literature decried by many as profuse was quite necessary to satisfy the growing craze for knowledge of things around and understanding of the socio-economic problems facing the present and future generations.

Mr. Atre further referred to controversies regarding obscene and seditious writings and their control by official agencies and made a strong plea for complete freedom of press.

MARATHI POETRY

After the presidential address, a discussion took place regarding the representation of social sentiments and requirements in modern Marathi Poetry. Messrs. Madhao Manohar, D. K. Keikar, K. N. Kale, A. A. Kanekar, R. M. Athavle, Valdia and Lalji Pendse participated.

The Subjects Committee has framed resolutions on uniformity of text, books and Maharashtra University which will be moved at to-morrow's session. More resolutions are under consideration.

At night a play by Mr. Shamao Oak called 'Bhidasta Manus' and a dance by Miss Kumudini Jayakar were staged at the Cowasji Framji Institute.

Marathi Journalists' Conference

The Marathi Journalists Conference will be held in the Literary Conference Pandal to-day (Sunday) at 8 A. M. Mr. K. G. Limaye, Editor 'Dnyanaprakash' will preside and Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, Editor 'Nawakal' will welcome the delegates.

20 GIRLS AND 200 YOUTH GET DEGREES

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Resy)

Dec. 2.

About twenty girls and two hundred young men conferred upon with degrees by Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council and the Chancellor of the Osmania University at a Convocation held this evening at the University Address Hall, Adikmet, before a large gathering consisting of guests, deans, faculties and the staff of the University.

After the conferment of the degrees, Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan, the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, addressed the new graduates, whereafter the Chancellor of the Osmania University declared the Convocation closed. The guests and others then repaired for an At Home given by the Chancellor.

Municipal Cashier Reported To Be Absconding

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Saturday.

Sriram Kashinath Donde, cashier in the Vile Parle Municipal Office is reported to be absconding since November 28th, after having, it is alleged, misappropriated a sum of Rs 742 from the Municipal funds.

In the morning of November 28th, he asked for leave from the Secretary for one hour to go to Dadar on private business, but

1919 AND EARLIER CLASSES TO BE WITHDRAWN

LONDON, Dec. 2.

It is officially announced, that the men of the First Reserve, who have not so far been called up, will have to report on the 15th of this month. Men, who are serving in non-military zones, are to be sent to the front, to take up the place of the 1919 and earlier classes, who would be withdrawn from the fighting zone.—Reuter.

15,000 See Red-Cross Aid Football Matches

LONDON, Dec. 2.

A war-time capacity crowd of 15,000 saw England beat Scotland, by two goals to one, in the Association Football International Match. At half-time, the score was 1/1.

At Doncaster 10,000 spectators watched Doncaster draw with the Football Association the score being 2/2. At half-time, Doncaster led 2/0.

Both matches were in aid of the Red-Cross Fund.—Reuter.

he did not return at all, 29th was a municipal holiday and on 30th November the Secretary it is stated received a letter from Mr. Donde confessing his guilt and giving details of misappropriation committed by him. He also stated, stated in his letter that he had decided to commit suicide in the Bassin creek. The police were immediately informed and they are on trace of the missing man.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Gipsy Jack Wins Windsor Plate By Narrow Margin

EVANS RIDES THREE WINNERS

(From Our Racing Correspondent.) There was quite a good crowd at Mahaluxmi yesterday to witness racing of a high order of interest.

The finish of the Windsor Plate was worth going a long way to see. Victory belonged to Mrs. M. Clarke's Gipsy Jack who has in the last three seasons won some valuable prizes for his popular owner.

W. Evans had a great day in the saddle. He scored on Mademoiselle Eileen, Shahenshah and Cavalier and was narrowly beaten on Chhatrasal in the principal event. Incidentally, a new time record was created in this race, the winner doing the seven furlongs in 1 minute 23 3/5 seconds which is very nearly a world record for the distance.

One lucky investor correctly nominated Silver Mine and Amulet for the Daily Double and received Rs. 3206/8 for his skill.

Twenty-two runners made a big array for the Novice Plate, Division I. On the strength of a previous good effort in public Faraj Allah was made the favourite and he won like the good thing he was thought to be. Rafat Beg, out for the first time showed good speed and was the runner-up and Raaji, though poorly handled was in the money.

Mr. H. Romer's Mademoiselle Eileen—the market choice in the Tenby Plate, duly obliged, but she had to be ridden out to beat Cendrillon the Mysore owned mare who has long been without a winning distinction. Circus Girl ran a great race for a mile and Reliable shaped as though she was in need of a race.

UNCONSIDERED OUTSIDER SCORES

Unconsidered in a field of sixteen Mr. M. B. Wacha's Silver Mine pulled off a 54 to 1 chance in the Novice Plate, Division II with K. Hassan in the saddle. Why Worry was the medium of the heaviest speculation but he was not quite good enough, even Saif ul Muluk coming up with a nice run to beat him out of second placing. Zafar Pasha made the early running and was at the head of the unplaced division at the end.

After the Kashmir owned Limelight had looked all over the winner of the Juvenile Plate Shahenshah came with a sparkling run to beat him in the last stride. It looked as though overconfidence had cost Britt the race. Respirator moved out slowly but ran on resolutely to fill a place.

ing. Twine gave a doleful display for a favourite and was never in the fighting at any stage.

DESPERATE FINISH.

There was a desperate finish to the Carlisle Plate where Multy-farnham attracted the most money with Loveable and Apple Jelly also well supported. Over the last hundred yards, Apple Jelly, Pepita and Galahad Star engaged in a tight struggle the first named just scrambling home by a short head. The Judge could not separate the other two and declared a dead-heat for second place.

Mohamed Ali foiled in his attempt to win with Limelight earlier in the afternoon had better luck with Amulet in the Bangalore Plate. Britt, the stable jockey rode Osman Pasha for Mr. O. Chotani, but Roger Eude proved an excellent substitute and brought the gelding son of Sheridan along in fine style to score easily from Rathavon who led until close home. Osman Pasha came late to fill a minor berth, but neither Miss Lena nor Tomtit were in the reckoning. Three of the best backed horses figured on the map in the important Hurstwood Plate. Cavalier, very capably ridden by W. T. Evans, scored at the expense of Gangasagar II, and Pressman and as a result will go to a higher classification. Maroc was not ridden to the best advantage, for after leading for a mile, he went out of the fighting.

TICKLISH FOR THE JUDGE.

In one of the closest finishes seen this season Gipsy Jack won the Windsor Plate of Rs. 15,000, by the shortest of short heads from the well favoured Chhatrasal. So closely locked were they at the winning post that only the Judge could say who had won. Evans had all the bad luck, for had the Kolhapur horse got the verdict it would have been his fourth success of the afternoon. The veteran Play On galloped resolutely to fill a lesser placing while Dancing Comet found his weight a stopper. It looks as though the Handicapper has taken his measure.

Backers wound up the afternoon with a good win when the even money choice Ala Mahlak won the Haifa Plate as should all such good things. Faruq Pasha and Nur Jehan were the place-getters Chief Ruler, also recently elevated to Class II ran very well. He will be a good horse when he grows to his full strength.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. I.

Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.

Messrs S. S. Chenoy and Naji Abdul Wahab's FARAJ AL-LAH, 8-0, (cd. 8-5), Thak-hat Singh 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RAFAT EGG, 8-13, Mushraf Khan 2
Dr. S. K. Pillay's RAAJI, 9-2, Mahmud Khan 3
Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's MANZAN, 8-0, (cd. 8-2), Da-wood 4
Time: 1 minute, 25 1/5 seconds.
Not run President.
Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 56 and Rs. 24 for places.
Favourite Faraj Allah.
Winner trained by K. H. Uani.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

THE TENBY PLATE—Distance

1 mile, 1 furlong. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300.
Mr. H. Romer's MADEMOISELLE EILEEN, 8-13, W.

Evans 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's CENDRILLON, 8-9, Whiteside 2
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's CIRCUS GIRL, 8-5, (cd. 8-0) Mahd. Khan 3
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's RELIABLE, 7-9, (cd. 7-11), E. Britt 4
Time: 1 minute, 58 seconds.
Not run: Not Out
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win, Rs. 15, and Rs. 28 for places.
Favourite: Mademoiselle Eileen.
Winner trained by B. Dinshaw.
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 1 1/2 length.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. II

Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 450; third Rs. 250.
Mr. M. B. Wacha's SILVER MINE, 8-13, (cd. 8-8) Kasim Hasan 1
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's SAIF UL MULUK, 8-0, Evans 2
Mr. J. T. Lalvani's WHY WORRY, 8-7, Marrable 3
Mr. N. Rupchand's ZAFAR PASHA, 8-0, (cd. 7-9) F. Rehman 4
Time: 1 minute, 25 1/5 seconds.
Not run: Paris, The Pilot, Al Munjid, Blue Grass and Kowkab Suhail.
Won by 1 length, 1 length 3 lengths.
Tote paid Rs. 548 for win, Rs. 91, Rs. 26 and Rs. 16 for places.
Favourite: Why Worry.
Winner trained by M. Nusserwanji.

THE JUVENILE PLATE—Distance

6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.
Messrs. Osman Chotani and M. H. Ahmedbhoys' SHA-HENSHAH 8-7 Evans 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's LIMELIGHT 8-7 E. Britt 2
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's RESPERATOR 8-7 Maxwell 3
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS QUITCH 8-4 Marrable 4
Not run: Gold Dish.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 3/4 length and 2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 16 3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 62 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE CARLISLE PLATE—Distance

5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in class III.
Mr. F. G. Travers' APPLE JELLY 8-6 Johnstone 1
Mr. G. Mc. Elligott's PEPITA 8-2 E. Britt 2
The Chief of Manavadar's GALAHAD STAR 8-0 (cd. 7-9) Jamshir 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's MULTY-FARNHAM 8-0 Marrable 4
Not run: How's That, Lord Byron and Lens.
*Dead Heat.
Won by short head. Dead heat, and 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 3 5/8secs.
Tote paid Rs. 56 for win, Rs. 25, Rs. 65 on Pepita and Rs. 97 on Galahad Star.
Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE BANGALORE PLATE—Distance

1 mile. Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses started in class IV.
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's AMULET 8-3 Eude 1
The Thakore Sahab of Lathi and Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh's RATHAVON 7-4 (cd. 7-5) Whiteside 2
Mr. Osman Chotani's OSMAN

POLAND FORMING ARMY IN FRANCE

LONDON, December 2.

Broadcasting last night President Rackiewicz announced that Poland was now forming in France and Britain an army and an air force under the command of General Sikorski.

President Rackiewicz also announced they have decided to create a national council as an advisory body including "the worthiest citizens who found refuge in the west".

He added when the war is over, election would be held on the basis of a democratic franchise.—Reuter.

A number of polish civil servants in Gdynia are reported to have been executed by the German Gestapo, according to news received by Polish circles in London. They are stated to include M. Lengovsky, Chairman of the Board of Control of Gdynia harbour, M. Szanyavsky, Government Commissioner and M. Kazno, Chief of Police.

PASHA 7-7 (cd. 7-9) E. Britt 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar and Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's QUICKSILVER 8-11 (cd. 8-6) Mahd. Khan 4
Not run: Rahana.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length and 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1min. 42secs.
Tote paid Rs. 81 for win, Rs. 34, Rs. 20 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomed-ali.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE—Distance

1 1/4 miles. Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in class II.
Messrs. R. K. F. Singh and M. H. Ahmedbhoys' CAVALLIER 9-0 Evans 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANGASAGAR II 8-2 Eude 2
Mr. J. Reynold's PRESSMAN 8-6 Marrable 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's GOOLASH 7-12 Md. Khan 4
Not run: Maratha Emperor.
Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE WINDSOR PLATE—Distance

7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Mrs. M. Clarke's GIPSY JACK 8-3 Maxwell 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHHATRASAL 8-6 W. Evans 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's PLAY ON 8-12 Md. Khan 3
The Raja of Akalkot's ROYAL ROMANCE 8-2 R. Bell 4
Not run: Ticanto and Who's Who.
Tote paid Rs. 102 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 22 and Rs. 37 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE HAIFA PLATE—Distance

7 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Messrs. M. D. Petit and P. D. Bolton's ALA MAHLAK 8-5 Obaid 1
Mr. R. S. Irani's FARUQ PASHA 8-8 Mahd. Khan 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 9-0 R. Bell 3
Mr. Diamond's CHIEF RULER 7-11 Ormie 4
Not run: John Wilkes.
Tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 24 and Rs. 42 for places.
Winner trained by W. Buckley

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Indian Architecture

Mr. Sris Chatterjee's Work

Dr. Beni Madhab Barua, M.A., D.Litt (London) of the University of Calcutta, Mr. A. C. Banerjee, A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. (London) and Mr. T. Vimalananda, M.A., have issued the following report:—

Often we are asked how the movement for Indian Architecture is going on. Having identified ourselves with the cause of our ancestral arts we feel we should acquaint the interested public with the progress made this year on this account.

After instituting the Degree Course in Architecture in the University of Calcutta and after Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose accepted the Scheme for opening a new branch of Indian Architecture under the Corporation of Calcutta, the Hon'y. Chief Organiser, Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee, left for Nagpur, last December, where he delivered University Extension Lectures on the architecture in India. At the instance of the Hon'ble Premier, Pundit Ravi Shankar Shukla, he has prepared and submitted a Scheme for the inclusion of Indian Architecture in the curriculum of the Government Engineering School, Nagpur. The Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University and Mr. T. N. Madd, presently Consulting Architect to the Government of India—then to the Government of C. P. and Berar—have assured

Congress Nagar in the local Kalchuri-style of Indian Architecture.

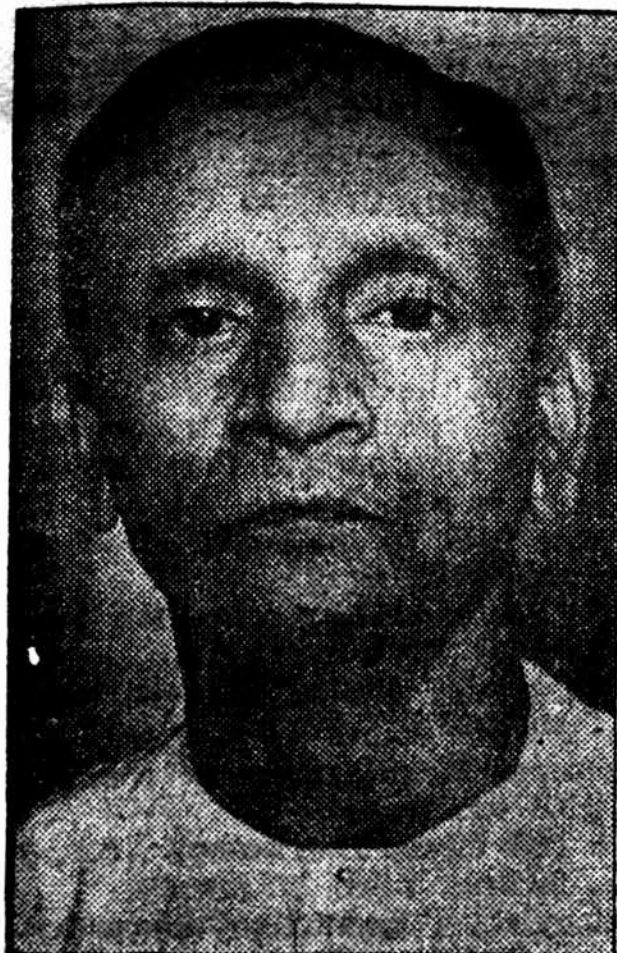
Thereafter, Mr. Chatterjee was taken to Bombay by a group of businessmen, as a Consulting Architect, for the planning of a Hindu Colony. He worked three months for the designs. Since then he has remained there to vindicate the claims of Indian architecture. Dr. Arthur R. S. Roy, formerly News Editor of "Forward", Calcutta, Dr. D. G. Vyas, the eminent art-critic of Bombay who has rendered yeoman's service for educating public opinion in favour of Indian arts, and Madame Sophia Wadia have published illustrated articles concerning the mission and activity of Mr. Chatterjee. The "Bombay Chronicle", thanks to its enlightened Editor Mr. S. A. Brelvi, has given Mr. Chatterjee's work all publicity.

The Hon'ble Justice K. C. Sen, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. J. Lalubhai Mehta, Mrs. Hamsa Mehta and others including the present President and two ex-Presidents of the Indian Institute of Architects, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Engineer of Bombay Municipality and the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, have recorded their sympathy for the establishment of one All-India School of Indian Architecture. The Indian Institute of Architects organised a lecture by Mr. Chatterjee. He also addressed a gathering at the Bombay University with the Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nuri, Minister of Public Works, in the Chair. The President endorsed the Scheme of Mr. Chatterjee, and he condemned the present-day ultra-modern style of architecture. It is understood that a Diploma course in Architecture will be sponsored by the University of Bombay.

Mr. Chatterjee conducted a lecture tour in the suburb of Bombay, Nashik and Poona where he went at the invitation of the Poona Engineering College.

As a Member of the National Planning Committee he has been trying to protect India's architectural arts, crafts and industries. He has made valuable suggestions to the Housing Sub-Committee for effecting economic and cultural regeneration in India, through the resuscitation of Indian architectural arts and industries, which was given publicity by the United Press of India. Its Chairman, Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar, a distinguished Chief Engineer and worthy disciple of the late Sir P. G. Bhandarkar, has been taking a keen interest in the matter and he is guiding Mr. Chatterjee in his efforts to organise a League of Architects in Bombay with a view to imparting both theoretical and practical training to apprentices in the design and construction of structures in developed styles of India's indigenous architectures. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, not long ago, issued a statement to the press in support of Mr. Chatterjee.

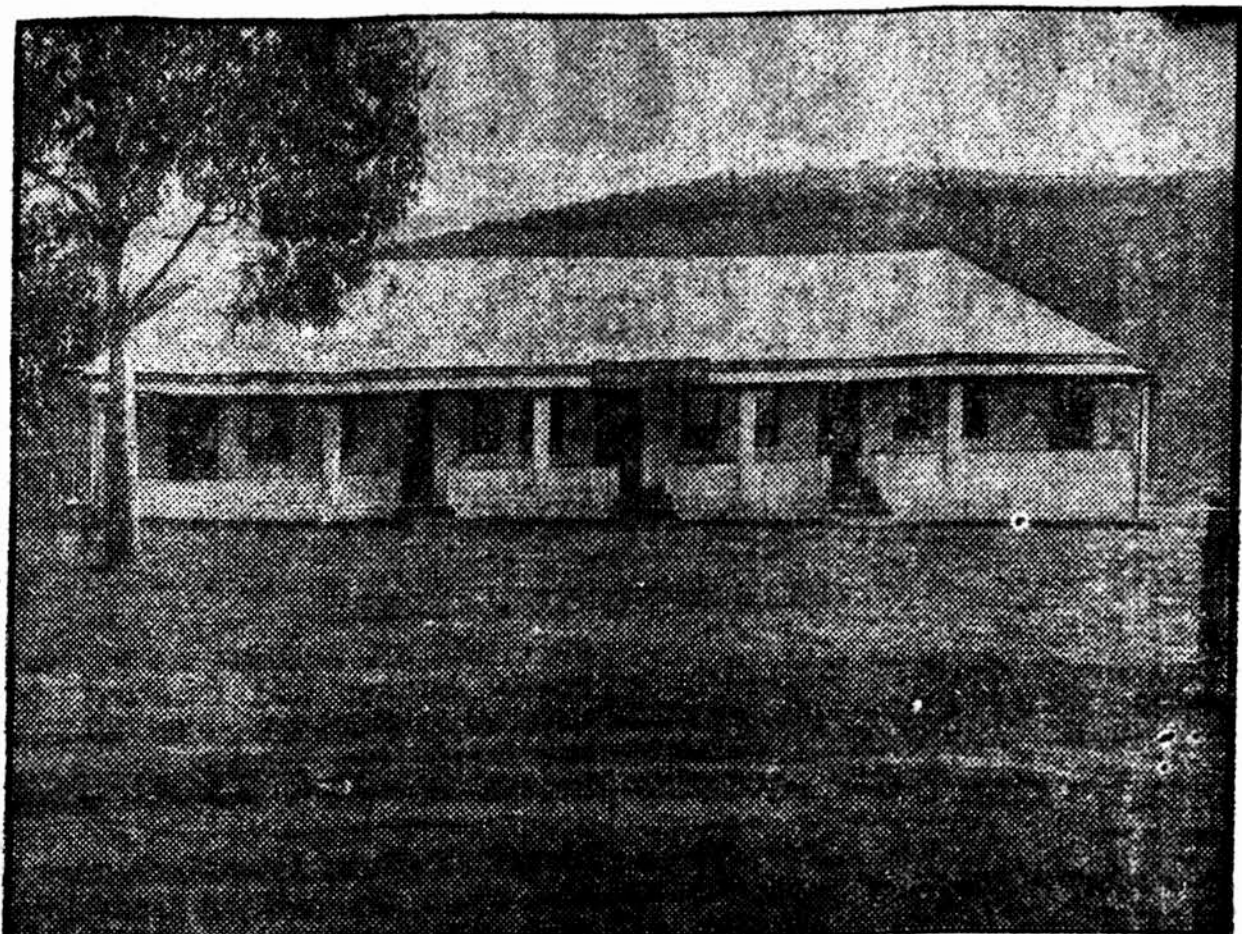
The present programme of Mr. Chatterjee, we are informed, is to persuade the Governing Body of the Government Engineering College in Poona to take up Indian architecture, and, with the co-operation of the National Planning Committee, if possible, to organise a network of educational institutions and leagues for Indian architectural constructions all over India for the rescue and development of Indian Architectures.



Syt. Sris Chandra Chatterjee.

"There is the strong probability that India may suffer as Japan has already done, from the roiling of her stream of art by Western influences. Standing steadfastly against such loss of their country's personality in art are a few such men as Sris Chandra Chatterjee."—H. H. Saylor, Editor of "Architecture", New York.

their co-operation. He delivered a lantern lecture in the Town Hall, Jubbulpur under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government. In the course of his address the Hon'ble Minister remarked that India could not be made really free until her cultural freedom was obtained. Rescue of Indian Architecture, which was the finest embodiment of the nation's culture could contribute much to the liberation of the soul of India's pristine civilization. The Hon'ble Premier took Mr. Chatterjee to Tripuri for his directing the design and construction of the



Moosa Hajee Cassim School, Durban.

Indians In Natal

Opening Of Moosa Hajee Cassim Charitable Trust School

An appeal to those who have inherited money to follow in the footsteps of the sons of the late Moosa Hajee Cassim, namely, Messrs. Aboobakar Moosa, Abdulla Moosa and Ismail Moosa for public welfare purposes, was made by Mr. A. I. Kaje, at the opening ceremony of the Moosa Hajee Cassim School Building at Booth Road, Durban, Natal, which was performed by Col. T. H. Blew, on the 17th September last.

Mr. Kaje repudiated the statement that the rich Indian was not interested in the welfare of his less fortunate brethren. "In the last ten years" he said, "a quarter of a million pounds was given for educational purposes by the wealthy members of our community. Out of the 110 Indian schools, 93 were Government-Aided which were erected and equipped at the expense of the community with a small building grant by the Provincial Administration."

Colonel Blew, in opening the School, said that he desired to

congratulate the three young men, who were standing on the threshold of life, for doing something to make the memory of their father live throughout the ages, and at the same time assisting to uplift their own people.

Indians at the moment had no say on what such responsibilities should be, but he believed that the time would come when the Indians of Natal would sit in deliberation on issues that decided what their own position as well as that of the various sections of the community should be.

CHILDREN WITHOUT SCHOOLS

Mr. E. M. Paruk, the Chairman of the School Trust, said that there were more than 18,000 Indian children of school-going age in Natal without schools to go to.

The school, which provides English primary education has also provision for the teaching of Arabic, Urdu and religious education. This meets the needs of the large Pathan Muslim community in the locality.

ART NOT A CONTRABAND

(Continued From Page 10)

dic music, therefore, is the pressing need of the country.

The survival of the accurate modes of recitation of the hymns is a glowing tribute to the "master and pupil" system of education in India. Printed copies have perpetuated and propagated the knowledge contained in them but not the modes of reciting them in correct intonations. Sound-recording will popularise the musical aspect of the Vedas in as well as outside India, but will not convey the spiritual force and fervour with which they are chanted by Brahmins. The mechanical representation will not be an adequate substitute of the human vehicle. Records should not eliminate the human element, but on the contrary should encourage it.

Madriben Desai

The cruel hand of destiny has snatched away Madriben Desai in the prime of her life. Madriben was an eminent sculptress and was immensely interested in painting, music and other arts and literature. The articles frequently contributed by her to journals reflect her literary abi-

lities. She had dedicated her life to the supreme ideal of art. Budding artists, who knew her, have lost in her a source of inspiration, advice and guidance. The art-circle deeply mourns her untimely death.

Unprotected Statues

The Air-Raid Precautions for museums and galleries do not include statues in open spaces. Statues are not only the works of art, but are memorials to great men and, therefore, deserve special treatment. Will the Municipality of Bombay acquaint the public as to how and when it intends to protect the public statues against air-raids?

It was the small boy's first visit to the zoo and the father was trying to teach him something about wild animals.

"Now, this lion," he said, pausing by a cage, "look how fierce and strong he is. Lions will attack and devour human beings, you know."

The youngster eyed the lion and the cage thoughtfully. Then he said:

"Daddy, if it got out of its cage and ate you up, what's the number of the bus I must take to get home?"

A Page For Women

Nobody Can Change A Person's Vocation, Unless He Is Eager To Change It

(BY REGINE KURLANDER)

Dear Regine:

My daughter is in love with a young man whose background has been completely different from her own. She is accustomed to a gay and liberal atmosphere while his had been perfectly conventional and narrow. I fear for her future because I think the day will come when she will hate him and all he represents, and he will speak contemptuously of all that has dominated her home life. She was an artist until she met him, having spent all of her childhood in training, and had done two years at art school when they met. At his behest she changed her course to school teaching, for which she is completely unfitted. Don't you think she will regret having done this? I know she will revert to type eventually and be very miserable with him as a result. He seems to resent anything concerning her art... and is, I know, jealous of it.—WORRIED MOTHER.

I wouldn't worry if I were you, my dear. Each person makes his or her own life. And the parent is the link between a child's past and its future. Its present belongs to itself. You are probably artistic yourself and thus have steered your child in creative channels. It may be, you know, that art actually bores her... and this is a way out for her. No one can make a person change his or her calling unless that person is eager to change it. And a real artist would rather live on dry crumbs in an attic than relinquish his paints and brushes.

The history of art is replete with men and women who suffered agony rather than give it up... as you must know. Pul Gau-

guin left his position as a respected banker and deserted his wife and children... to go to the South Sea Islands to paint. Balzac, the great French writer, disdained a home of pomp and luxury to starve in a Paris garret; and when his mother sneeringly said, "In literature a man must either be a beggar or a king," he replied, "Then I will be a king."

Your daughter probably will never be any more than a dabbler if she is so easily swayed from her art. So don't shed any tears over her. You have said nothing about your husband. I imagine he is the average type of male, perhaps a little minus. Because women with successful husbands rarely agonize themselves over their children. Your daughter may inherit her passion for the conventions from him. And this boy who is courting her now, represents them completely.

Perhaps your daughter is unwilling to undergo intensity of application, nor has the will to suffer as all artists must. Besides art to be valuable, isolates people. It must... if the artist is to bring to his reader or to his patron that thing which is peculiarly his... and singularly his.

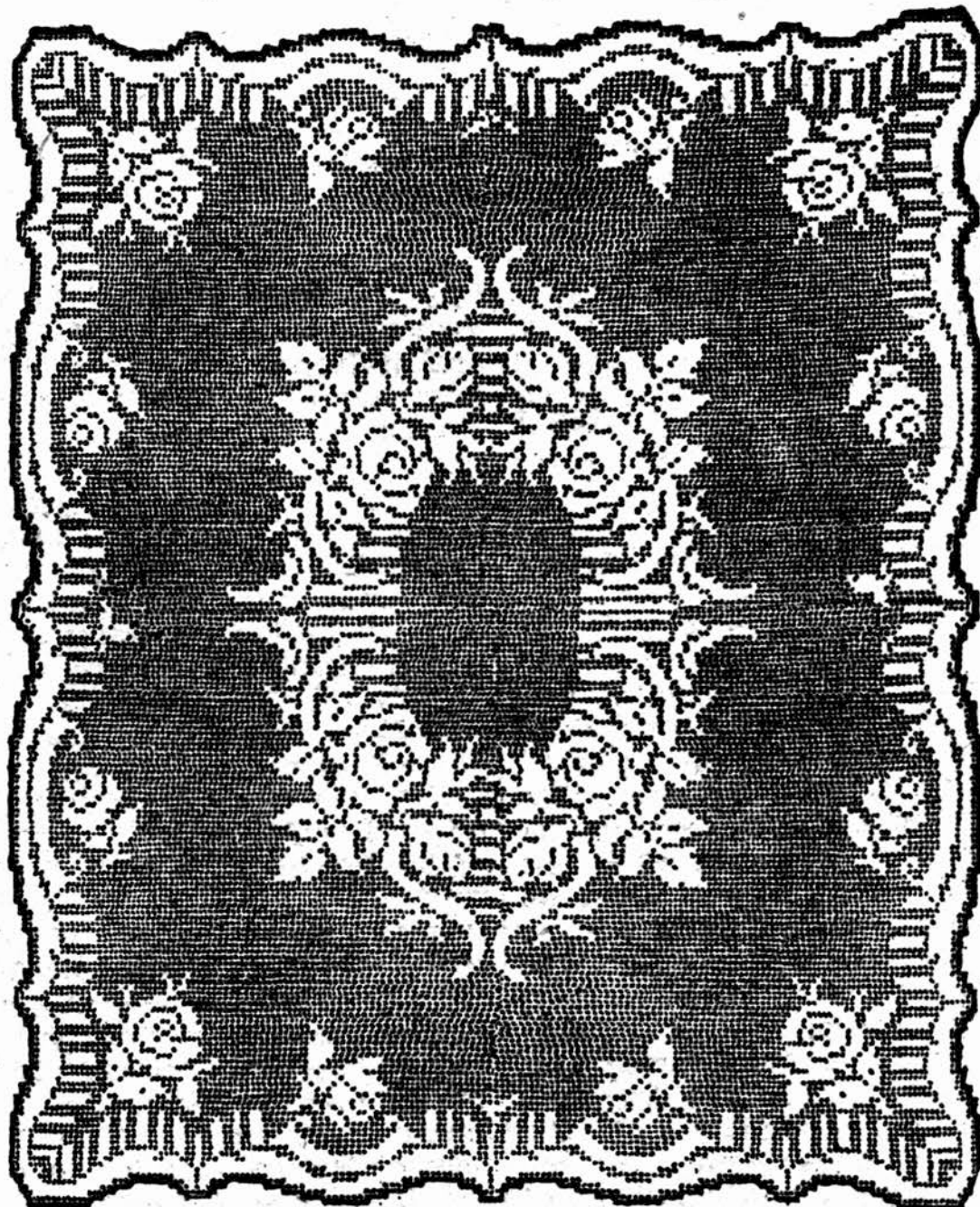
It may be that the girl is uncertain as to her talent. The fact that you are disappointed by her retreat has nothing to do with the case.

Forget about the time and thought and money you have put into her training. Regard it as an investment that failed.

Your child's life belongs to herself. Mothers are supposed to be guides... not wardens. And even the most sincere of guides must know when to step out of the scenery.

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"IN SEARCH OF TRUTH"

O endless, depthless, unthinkable
Mystery Eternal!
In Thine everlasting Presence,
Holy in Its perfect Purity,
Dews of familiar Bliss gently pour
upon my happy Soul.
Its concealed Origin, a Cause no
mind ever can fathom,
Doth calm my troubled spirit, and
sootheth my tearful heart.
For restless have I been from
age to age, but found
None to comfort, no solace for my
troubled Self;
And in this incessant search of
mine, from one clime
To another, nothing could I dis-
cover of lasting price.
Chaos! Hallucination! Vanity!—
these barking fiends
Do lurk at my trembling feet
tearing with pain;
As they ruthless pounce upon
my bleeding mind,

Red with the blood of Humanity,—
Humanity blind, humanity deaf!!

O Soul,
This Game of Greed and Lust
costs many lives, alas!
But if thou canst not see, O
thou of vision blurred, then
Wail and lament, for boomed art
thou to throes undreamt.
Seek in the Divine, O lost Pil-
grim, the Light thou cravest;
But ere thou seekest the Eternal,
learn to detect
The ONE in all things. Behind
this Wild Scene
Of Pictures shifting ceaseless, one
glorious Rock
Of Reality Immutible doth ever
endure.

Presence Silent, yet ever roaring
with the Waves,
I feel Thee, Thy sweet, com-
forting Voice within.
Though yet unworthy,—unworthy
to behold!

A. I. MACMULL.

"KING OF KINGS" ASKS FOR 'CRUCIFIXION'

Canadian Cult Leader On Blasphemy Charge Describes Judge As Modern "Pilate"

Convicted of vagrancy, Wilfrid Messier, 52-year-old cult leader, known as "King Michael, King of Kings" of the "Holy Spirit" cult, ranted and asked for "crucifixion" when sentenced to a fine of \$50 and cost with the option of one month in Montreal prison last month.

Messier had been in custody since he created a nuisance in the main hall of the Court House on August 10 and was scheduled to be freed at the end of the court day says "the Gazette".

Nonplussed at the attack which followed the lenient sentence, judge Monet asked court officials, "Now, what can you do with a man like that?"

"You give him a lenient sentence and he is not satisfied. He

is looking for a long prison term so that he can pose as a martyr," the judge added.

The previous day, the judge reported that he received a letter purporting to be signed by Messier's wife, in which he (the judge) was described as a modern "Pilate" for delaying Messier's trial. The accused is still before the courts on a libel charge growing out of the distribution of pamphlets attacking the Church, the clergy, and high judicial and government officials.

The accusation of which he was convicted was brought after he was arrested in the Court House a month ago for refusing to stop shouting and blaspheming at the order of Corporal Jean Roy, in charge of police guards in the building.

WHAT IF THAT COUGH STARTS IN THE MIDDLE OF A SPEECH?

Mr. President take Sirolin Roche from today!

SIROLIN "ROCHE"
WORLD'S GREATEST COUGH CURE AND LUNG TONIC.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY
The All-India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A Brother has written to me a wonderful letter. Some bitterness has made him write that letter. All the same, sure enough his language is very sweet.

In the course of his letter, he confidently complains to me about the bad behaviour he is receiving at his elder brother's hands.

He wants me to suggest to him a solution, whereby he could be made free of that intolerable attitude, and preserve his self-respect, which according to him, otherwise gets wounded every time.

Now this problem is too difficult to solve in a few words, specially when I hardly knew anything about the temperament of the two brothers.

If I have to take for granted that what my younger brother has said in his letter is all right, certainly I would side with him to kick up a row against the grave injustice, which he is made to suffer.

But, I believe, there are always two sides of a picture. Therefore, in spite of my giving the above opinion, I feel that we must patiently think over this point, and try to find out what should really be done?

In my humble opinion, only

of life, there is nothing which will come in his way. He has only to be bold and the victory is his.

If he has no daring of that kind, all I shall plead to him is that, then, he should better learn to pocket all the insults and other train of such malices as he has depicted in his letter.

In short, in both the cases, you require courage: Think over properly, decide for yourself, and you will have a smooth sailing.

* * * *

Well Done, Baroda!

My Dear Dada,

It gives me great pleasure to write a letter to you after such a long time.

I think you had received our invitation for our "Dipolsavi Ut-sava", and I wish to-day to give you a short account of that function.

Our programme began on the 9th November. In the morning Mr. Umedbhai Patel, the Assistant Curator of the State Libraries, opened our small exhibition of about 300 things—containing fret-work, needle work, stamp collecting, photo-albums, painting, nail-work and other hobbies which our members and friends have developed. It was kept open for visitors for the full week, i.e., up to 16th November. Nearly one thousand visitors took advantage of it.



Andheri children visited the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls on Sunday, Nov. 19, and participated in their programme of games competitions.

as the number was a very large one—more than expected.

During these four days, i.e., from 9th November to 13th November outdoor games competitions were also held. Nearly 65 competitors including boys and girls took part in these.

On 10th November we arranged an interesting programme of "Bhajans" and "songs" at night. We called Smt. Rahinaben Tayabji, daughter of the late Sjt. Abbas Tayabji, and one Mr. Tribhuvan Pal and others at that time and really they enchanted the whole audience with their interesting songs of Mirabal, Tulsi-das, Kabirji etc.

On the 12th we gathered together for New Year's Greetings at 6 a.m. in our Union Office. In the evening oratorical-competitions were held. Nearly 27 competitors took part in these.

On the 13th, there was Rangoli competition in the morning and

preluded. Our function indeed was a success!

B. G. SHAH,
Secretary, Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari.

* * * *

Making The Best Of Life

By Tara Devi

Persons who always grumble about their poverty, complain of their difficulties, whine over their troubles, and think that their lot in this world is mean and poor, will hardly get any happiness out of life or achieve any success.

Be our life however poor or low, if we face it bravely and honestly trying to make the best of it, we shall find that. After all it is not so despairing as we thought.

We will have our share of happiness and the joys of success. There is nothing mean, unworthy or unfit in life. We make it so, by



Khar Balkan-ji-Bari organised games competitions on Sunday, N 19. Children are seen here (left and right photos) in action. In the central photograph is Mrs. Vimalabai Deodhar (second from right) who presided and the judges (from left to right Mrs. Mehraben Jhabwalla, Mr. Yusuf Firdin, Sjt. Govinda Iyengar and Shrimati Harshdaben Diwanji).

such an elder becomes unreasonable, who thinks that his younger is dependent upon him for his livelihood, etc. To break that barrier—well, the younger one, if he wants to revolt, must first bear this in mind that for his living he has to rely upon himself.

The age mentioned in my brother's letter shows that if he moves out in the world, and is prepared to suffer a little and has patience to face the "facts"

In the evening Mr. Pranlal Munshi, the well-known leader of the Baroda State Prajamandal, gave a very good and interesting lecture on the following subject: "India is slave—by whose fault?" Nearly 500 men, including students, youths, boys and girls, attended it.

During the noon time indoor games, competitions of carrom, draughts, etc., were held. Nearly 120 students took part. They were continued up to 13th November

a nice talk in the evening by Sjt. Ramanlal V. Desai, the well-known novelist of Gujarat.

Finally on the 14th we arranged a very interesting programme of garbas, mimicry, fancy-dress and music under the presidency of Seth Shree Manibhai Bapubhai Vaidya and prize distribution was held in the New Era High School. Nearly 2,000 persons attended. The president of the day offered to donate Rs. 251, for our activities. This is the first time when our work was ap-

a wrong attitude we adopt towards it!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pice stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gullstan,"
Khar, BOMBAY.



Children looked funny (left) with their spoiled faces as they tried to pick up coins from plates fall of flour. Tiny tots (right) who enjoyed their kems. And how charming (centre) did this little Gandhi look!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Philately And The War

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

ANY national or international crisis soon leaves its mark on the postage paper of the world. In fact, no commodity, no institution reflects such changes more surely than does the postage stamp. It is inevitable that the European war will have reverberations in stampdom and no one can hazard even a guess as to how far-reaching they will be. Although it is twenty five years since the first guns of the World War were heard, postage issues still commemorate the events of that conflict and will continue to do so for many a day.

The German Government claims as its chief motive for inciting armed resistance a desire to regain territories lost in the World War. A brief survey of the changes which have taken place in these same territories since the fateful summer of 1914 reveals an enormous and momentous group of philatelic upheavals.

It is not so long, in point of years, since the armored figure of Germania held undisputed, and prophetic, reign over Teutonic postage paper, but in that time the map of the world has changed and so has its philately. Will history repeat itself? If so, philately will follow the changing boundaries with the atlas, and usually precede it.

In the World War, repercussions were not long in making their appearance in stamps. In August, 1914, the troops of New Zealand occupied the German possession, Samoa in the Pacific Ocean, and that Colony's stamps were immediately confiscated and overprinted "G. R. I." (Georgius Rex Imperator). Similar overprints were soon making their appearance throughout the German colonies occupied by France and Britain. On the other hand, the German invasion of Belgium led to part of that kingdom's stamps being suppressed, and their place taken by German adhesives bearing the surcharge "Belgien." Use of these stamps, however, was short-lived as the invaders were swept from Belgium.

The duration of the War saw many of these overprinted is-

ues, as well as sets constantly surcharged to follow the financial reverses of a nation. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 led to the record breaking year of 1920, in which more stamps were issued than appeared in any other twelve month period in postage history. Many new governments issued definitive issues; among them were Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania and Iraq. Two of these have already passed from the scene as independent governments. Other issues appeared in countries such as Armenia, Saar, North Ingemanland, and Marienwerder which had but a short existence as stamp-issuing entities.

Besides occupational stamps, and those released by new governments the war led to many special series for charity, war relief, the Red Cross and other War Organizations. The years following the war saw several sets issued in commemoration of Peace and victory. One of the most notable of these was released by New Zealand in 1919. Our own government also issued a splendid victory stamp in 1919. This was a 3 cents violet adhesive with a symbolic design showing the victorious Goddess of Liberty and the flags of the Allied nations.

Should the war prove an extensive one, increased postage rates are bound to occur in the countries directly involved. The possibilities for speculation are almost endless, but let us hope that the swift coming of peace will make the 1939-40 output of war-inspired stamps a small one.

Washington And Cleveland Portrayed

Brazil's participation in the New York World's Fair, now nearing the end of its 1939 run, is commemorated on a set of four values issued by the South American republic. This set is noteworthy for several reasons, one of which is that it does not present the Trylon and Parisphere theme. Two of the portraits picture United States presidents, George Washington and Grover Cleveland.

The 400 reis value carries the portrait of Washington, with the dates "1787" and "1889," referring respectively to the signing of our Constitution and the overthrow of the empire in Brazil with the consequent adoption of a constitution, modelled to a great extent on our own. On the 800 reis appears the likeness of Dom Pedro II, second Emperor of Brazil. It may seem inconsistent for a stamp set to honour at the same time an emperor and his overthrow, but Dom Pedro was a ruler of exceptional ability whose long and beneficent reign won the respect of the entire world. His admiration for the government of the United States, which he twice visited, led to many reforms in his own land, and he himself prepared the Brazilian people for the republic they established in 1889. Dom Pedro came to the United States in 1874 and 1876, the first Brazilian ruler to come here.

Grover Cleveland is pictured on the 1200 reis stamp because of his efforts in settling a boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina in 1895. The date "5 de Fevereiro de 1895" appears on the stamp.

A famous statue of international goodwill is presented on the 1600 reis. This is "Amicitia" or "Friendship," a Colossal bronze

figure standing opposite the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. This figure was presented to Brazil by the American people in 1922 on the occasion of Brazil's centenary celebration.

Albanian Issue

The former kingdom of Albania is now releasing stamps indicative of its new regime as a dependency of Italy. Issued for air mail use is a 20 qind brown showing a plane above a rugged mountain pass. Encircled at the right is a portrait of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

French Stamp

The Castle of Pau is honoured on the latest French adhesive, a 90 centimes attractively printed in bright red on grayish-blue paper.

Pau is noted as a winter resort and is also famous as the birthplace of Henry IV, King of Navarre.

Set From Monaco

In honour of the eighth International University Championships recently held in Monaco, that principality has released a set of five stamps. The design, used for all denominations, pictures the Louis II Stadium, scene of the event. Colours and values are: 40 centimes blue-green; 70c gray-brown; 90c violet; 1.25 francs red-brown; and 3.35 fr. blue.

Briefly Noted

The 5 shilling value of Great Britain's new postage paper has appeared. It carries the royal coat-of-arms supported by lion and unicorn. Above is a profile portrait of King George VI. The stamp is printed in light and dark red, and like the other high values of the present series was designed by Edmund Dulac.

In honour of Aviation Day, celebrated on August 18th, the U.S.S.R. issued a set of five stamps consisting of an overprint on the 1938 set.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp bears a portrait of General Antonio Narino?
2. Do you know on what Oriental stamp a Mausoleum is pictured?
3. Where is the city of San Bernardino and what adhesive carried a view of it?
4. On what stamp are part-ridge pictured?
5. A mermaid holding aloft a local minstrel troupe going home.



ship forms part of the design for what stamp?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Sir Thomas Warner commanded the ship that took possession of the island of Antigua in the name of Britain, and a picture of his ship appears on a stamp of the colony issued in 1932.
2. Mongo trees are shown on a Cuban adhesive of 1933.
3. On a 1930 issue of North Borneo an ocelot appears.
4. A presentation of the storming of the Kremlin appears on a Russian stamp of 1927.
5. Lake Thingvalla in Iceland is pictured on a 1930 stamp. (Copyright).



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Solve This 3-Minute Poser

PUZZLISTS of

a mathematical turn of mind will be interested in this problem—and you are allowed just three minutes in which to figure out the correct solution. The three boys together made a total of 104 points. No. 1 sent the ball three times as high as No. 2 and No. 3 only reached one-third the height scored by No. 2. The question is, "How many points did each of the three boys make?" Figure it out for yourself.



TOGETHER THE 3 BOYS SCORED 104 POINTS. HOW MANY POINTS DID EACH MAKE?

Can You Guess the Five Words?

WHICH five letters of the English language are capable of being transposed into five different words; two nouns, two adjectives

and a verb. One of the nouns represents something you write on. (For Solution See Page 31.)

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Figure This Out

TOM was very anxious to be grown up. Asked his age, he replied: "Day before yesterday I was 14 years old, but next year I will be twenty-two." Can you tell the date of Tom's birthday?

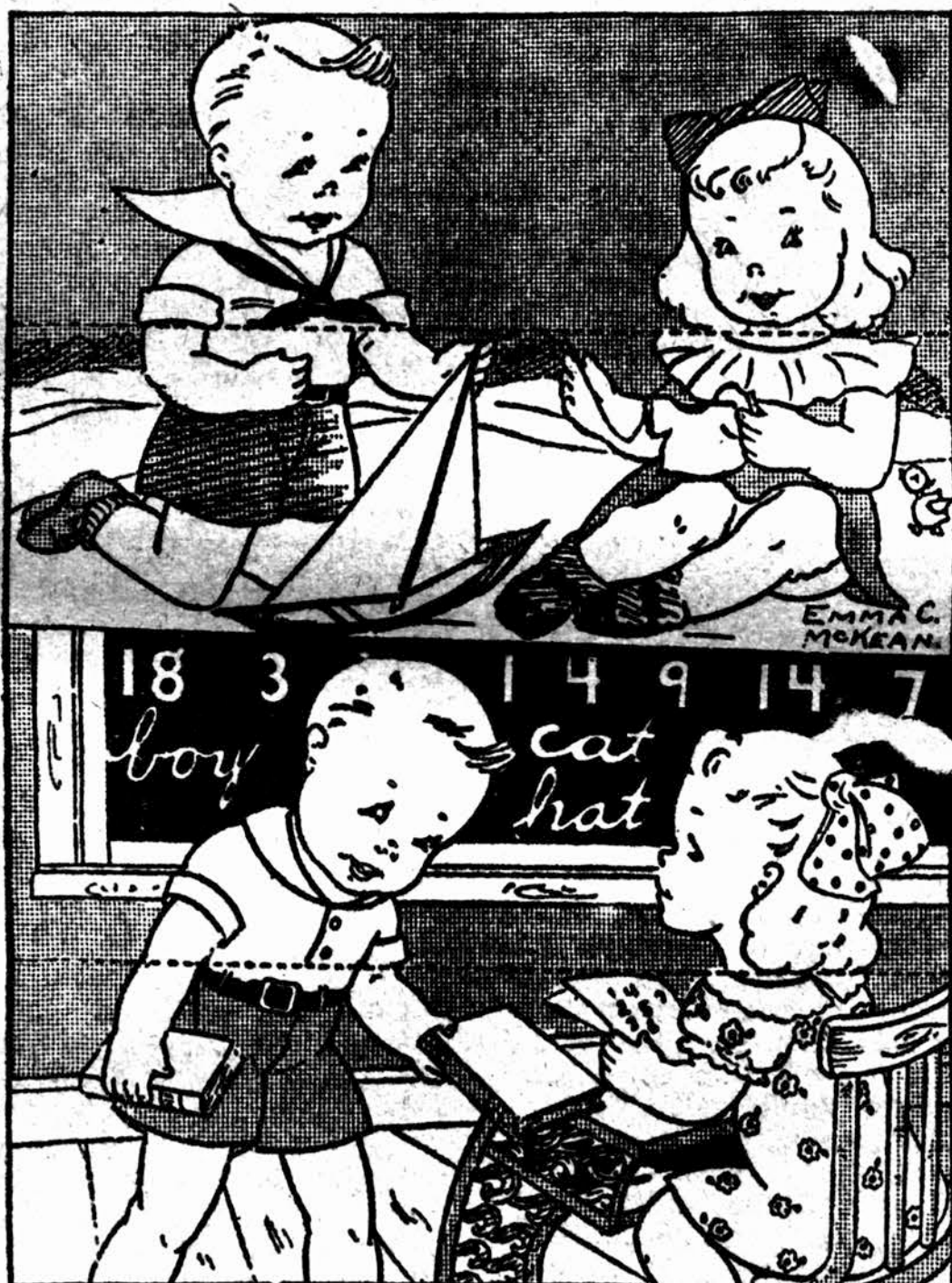
Answer: December 31st.

Just What Is Wrong With This Picture?



How sharp are your powers of observation? Can you detect something unnatural in this common scene? You are allowed only one guess before you look at the answer.

"Back to School" Folding Puzzle



JIMMY and Joan had a lovely vacation, but, judging from the expressions on their faces, they are just as happy to be back at school. Cut around the outside line of this drawing. Then fold upper dotted line down to meet lower dotted line, and you will see just what we mean.



Here's a Multiplication Trick

COUNTING on the fingers in adding, is a common practice; but how many persons are aware that there was a time when people multiplied with the fingers as well? This was during the thirteenth century when only the multiplication tables from 1 to 5 were taught in school. To multiply the numbers from 6 to 10, calculators relied on their fingers.

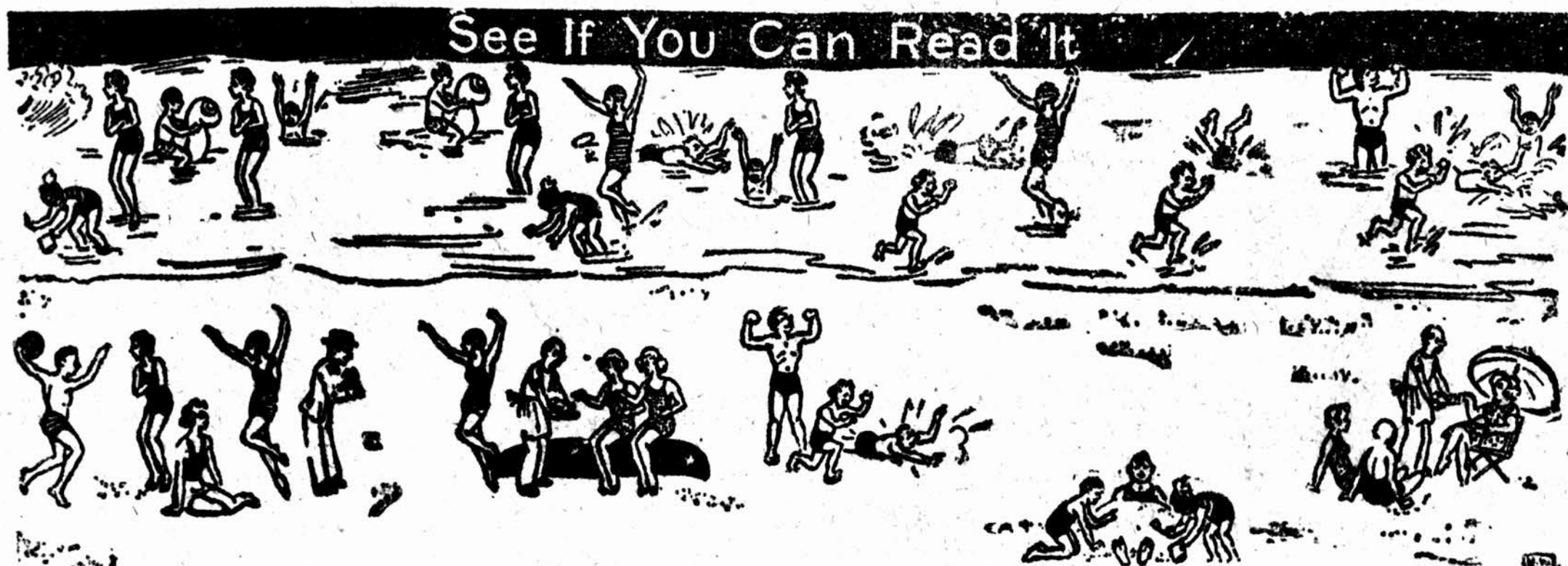
Here is how it was done. Each of the two numbers to be multiplied was represented by one of the hands, as many fingers being turned down in a hand as its number was over five. Thus, for 6 one finger was turned down, for 7 two

fingers, and so on. The open fingers of the two hands were multiplied together. Then the closed fingers were counted, multiplied by five, and added twice to the product of the open fingers. The result was the desired product.

Suppose we were multiplying 8 by 7. We turn down three fingers of the left hand and two fingers of the right. The two remaining fingers of the left hand are multiplied by the three remaining fingers of the right. This gives 6. The five closed fingers are multiplied by 5, giving 25; adding this twice to 6 we have 56, the correct answer to 8×7 .

(For Solutions See Page 31)

Each Figure Represents a Letter In This Cryptogram



THE accompanying drawing shows a section of Sea View Beach with its usual week-end throng. Fashions in bathing suits may change and the amusements inland may put on new novelties, but the old surf never loses its attraction from generation to generation. The only thing missing in this aquatic scene is the sign used to warn bathers against being reckless.

Such a sign is not necessary for good puzzlers, as they will readily discover that the figures themselves form a cryptogram of the sign's message. Substitute a letter of the alphabet for each figure in the drawing and the group of figures will form the words that compose the sign. What is the message of the sign?

PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM

(Continued From Page 27)

brought out into the open and honestly faced, so that each thought tied up with a drink becomes a stimulus which induces a mental review of the whole sad panorama of miserable conditions owing to drinking in the past. Thus there is built up a conditional reflex of thought which soon becomes high and strong enough to act as an effective barrier against the tides of alcohol.

For ten or fifteen minutes of each treatment session, there is practised the psychological device of relaxation.

The patient is put into a state of abstraction. He is asked to close his eyes, breathe slowly, and think of the more prominent muscles when they are mentioned as becoming relaxed. The cadence of the voice is made increasingly monotonous, ending with the suggestion that the patient is drowsier and sleepier. This lasts for five minutes, and then an equal amount of time is spent in giving simple, constructive ideas.

Particularly during the early phases of treatment, the mind of the patient is literally bombarded by alcoholic associations. In the relaxed state of mind, these are quieted, and there is less resistance to beneficial suggestions. These suggestions must not be positive and final, such as "You will never drink again!" but simple in nature, suggesting, for instance, that the treatment is progressing splendidly and bids fair to end in complete nonalcoholic adjustment.

Emotional Hurdle

The dreams of the patient deserve psychological review. Usually they indicate the difficulty the patient is meeting in accepting a nonalcoholic future and are replete with situations in which the dreamer cannot possibly decline the proffer of a drink. Amusing, too, are instances in which the patient registers a dream protest against his alcoholic inferiority, such as a dream in which he is obliged to take care of a disgracefully drunk therapist.

The final and highest psychological hurdle is the emotional and not merely intellectual acceptance of a nonalcoholic future. Even in patients who are almost well, there are apt to remain a few alcoholic thought threads, like this one.

Sometimes the thought comes to mind that I won't drink for the next five, ten, or even twenty years, and then when I am an old man I can start drinking again.

Once there is a complete surren-



"How did the accident happen?"
"He stepped in the road to avoid going under a ladder."

Not Going Into Wilderness —But Going Into Villages

By M. M. SHANBHAG, B.Sc. B.T. Dip. Ed. (Edin), M.R.S.T. (Eng).

Of all the achievements of the Congress since it accepted office, the attention it has paid to education is the most outstanding event and is of incalculable value to the future of India. Under its auspices was published that cheap but precious volume "Reconstruction in Education", containing articles by Mahatma Gandhi, Mahadev Desai, etc., speeches by Provincial Education Ministers and other well-known educationists and the famous Zukeer Husein Report on Basic Education. This volume which, when published, provoked Press and public comments, promises to be 'a book of all times' for India and deserves serious attention of all who believe that our salvation lies through education.

Highly Practical Scheme

Some of the principles and revelations the book brings to light are so fundamental that it cannot be gainsaid that the contributors and authors of the report have shown themselves to be practical educational psychologists and deep scholars of pedagogy. It can be likened without exaggeration to a summarised text-book on "Principles and Practice of Education" not only for Indian students, but those of rural parts of Europe as well.

If only our politicians and pedagogues, some of whom have had brilliant careers in Great Britain, peruse the precious pages of this 'indigenous product' and bring out a programme of education, primary, secondary and adult combined into one, Congress, then, instead of going into wilderness can go into the villages with a serious mission of education.

This year a contingent of In-

der to inevitable abstinence from alcohol for the remainder of his life, then the patient is quite comfortable and happy. The battle is over, and he is well. Perhaps the proper final state of mind is well expressed by the words of a physician thoroughly experienced in the treatment of alcoholism:

I don't believe a man is cured until he can not only visualize going through life without alcohol, but can feel confident that St. Peter's proffer of a welcoming cup of heavenly ambrosia would be automatically turned down on the suspicion that it contained alcohol.

Sanitarium treatment may be needed for relatively short periods, but, if too prolonged, it does more harm than good. The sanitarium gives too much security. It becomes the symbol for the childhood pattern of parental authority and overprotection and displaces the mature self-decision. The major engagements of the battle against alcohol must be waged by the patient on his own natural terrain.

The psychological treatment of alcoholism has many facets. It must focus on every aspect of the patient's existence—family and home life, vocation, hobbies, exercise and diversions, food, fatigue, and many other things.

Successful treatment not only frees the prisoner from his bondage to alcohol but permits him to grow in all his mental dimensions, so that he becomes not only willing but anxious to meet life face to face and extract from it satisfaction, happiness, and success.

dian students who had been to Great Britain for higher studies in pedagogy, arrived in the mother-country, their brains loaded with the newest theories on education and their trunks heavy with bulky volumes on pedagogy, psychology, and what not. Their scholarship cannot be questioned. But it will be a ridiculous parade of books and knowledge if they do not care to know this book and study its contents.

To the teachers of secondary schools and to our eminent college professors it appears to be a book on Basic Education and then think they have nothing to gain by reading it. To others who suppose that instruction can be imparted only in stately buildings with costly furniture and glittering apparatus, it is a discourse on self-paying education and as such merits contempt. To conservative minds which are blinded by a long influence of a westernised education, its indigenous contents are not worth the paper on which they are written.

Yet, to dispassionate scholars it is 'a Bible' for India's regeneration and its pages are filled with tenets and truths which are almost a 'Sermon on the Mount' to the educationist.

Four-Fold Way To National Regeneration

It shows a four-fold way to our National reconstruction, primary, secondary and adult education going hand in hand with one another and with village uplift work. There is plenty of room for co-ordination of activities in these four branches of our work.

A joint scheme: The crafts in the scheme of Basic Education connects it with the scheme for revival of village industries. The present bookish education in secondary schools can be remedied by a well-organised programme under a 'Youth Organisation' and 'Labour Service' by which youths can be made to serve the masses for adult education. Boys and girls may take practical lessons in health, hygiene, and sanitation in the neighbouring village, which can be called a 'social laboratory' by actual work and demonstration and thus rural adults and secondary youths may have common time-table for reciprocal learning and teaching. Thus, secondary and adult education can be combined into one scheme. Such a joint educational planning will save us from the wastage of energy and cause economy of funds, whose insufficiency will be on the ascending scale as Prohibition paces progressively true to the Congress pledge. Nay, even the Excise Department cannot function in an isolated way. As the habit of drink slowly dies away, the work of vigilance will be less and the services of the Excise staff can be diverted for village uplift work and for adult education.

The errors which under the influence of Industrial revolution and an exaggerated view of Spencerian doctrine crept in the highly urbanised systems of education in Europe, till the educators began to ruralise it when it was too late, will not be repeated in any scheme of primary, secondary or adult education, which breathes the spirit of the Zukeer Husein Report. Its pages cannot be too strongly commended to the careful attention of those who are entrusted with the task of reforming secondary curriculum.

THE PROPHET OF WARDHA

(Continued from page 6)

their father, mother, sister, brother and sweetheart rolled in one. His simple word and gentle smile have upon these unsophisticated children of nature the effect of God's sweet rain and sunshine. They do not call him Mahatma—but simply 'Bapuji!' That means grandfather. Gandhi is grandfather to them all.

Benevolent Grandfather

Extraordinary as this statement might appear to you, Mahatma Gandhi bears the same relation of a benevolent grandfather to the all-power central organisation of the Congress, the Working Committee.

Gandhi seldom interferes with the routine work of the Congress where and when it is purely a matter of politics. It's only when there arises a sharp difference of opinion among the members or a domestic crisis, like the recent matter of taking disciplinary action against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, is threatened, that Gandhiji is called in to play the role of the patriarchal head of a large family.

As you proceed from Gwalior northwards on the grand trunk road to Delhi and thence, again northwards, to the Punjab and the great, gaunt mountains of the Frontier, the scene changes miraculously and almost overnight. It is not without a thrill that you cross those gigantic carpets of clear and glittering sand—the desert plains of Rajputana and the Punjab. I did this part of the journey alone in an unwieldy State car.

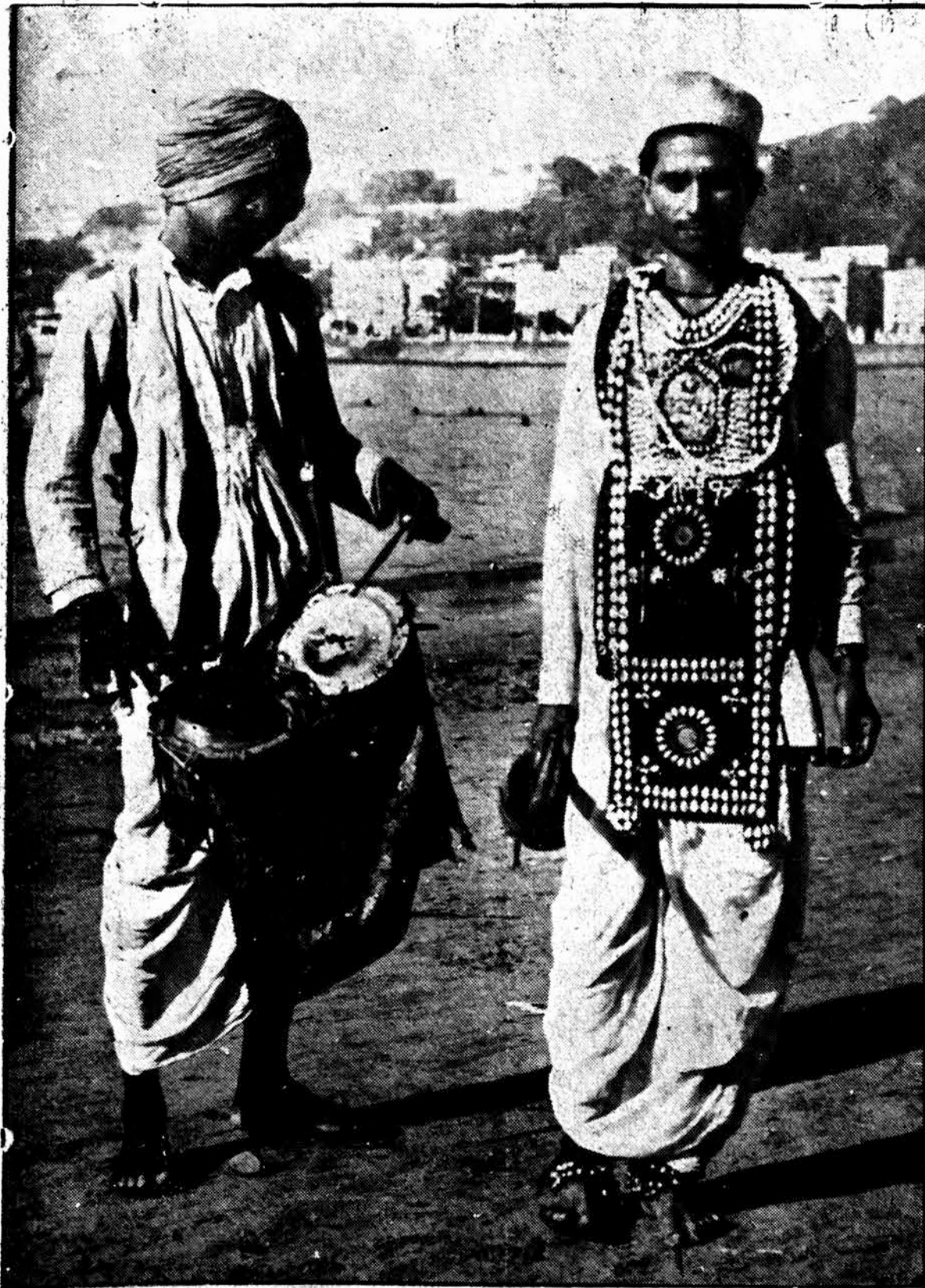
Amazing Prophecy

There were times when I felt overpowered by the loneliness and immensity around me. And there were occasions when I was shaken by some unknown and inexplicable dread. Especially so late one night when the jackals came out of their hiding to cry at the rising moon and still my destination—Agra it was—eluded me. As the darkness gathered there rose from the far-flung ruins what seemed both a sound and a spirit and, in my benighted loneliness, I began wondering if the ghosts of the Great Moghuls, the valiant Rajputs and Ranjit Singh and his Sikh warriors were night-wandering the desert emptiness. Yes, I was in a queer mood; and the same night there happened the queerest of my experiences.

Having at last reached Agra and had my dinner, I left the hotel at midnight to see the Taj by moonlight. There a gawky wandering 'dervish' accosted me and offered to sell me opium. When I very politely turned down his offer, he offered to tell me my fortune. As I did not want this verminous creature to stand between me and the beauty of the Taj longer than I could help, I put a four-anna piece in his hand and bid him go.

He did so, muttering to himself that only 14 days remained between that night and the calamity. What—I asked him in Hindustani—is there going to be another earthquake or a plague? Sahib, the man replied, this day fortnight Hindustan will become involved in a great foreign war. Now gentlemen, whether you believe me or not, this is God's truth: A FORTNIGHT AFTER THE INCIDENT I OPENED MY MORNING PAPERS AT SIMLA AND READ THAT BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY!

*Extracts from an address delivered before the Bombay Rotary Club.



Ballad Singers of Bombay.



Wayang Wong players of Java.

(Copyright).



The Queen at work in the sewing guild organised by her at Buckingham Palace in aid of Red Cross.



A British Cyclists' Patrol at work "somewhere in France."



Under the auspices of the Allahabad University an All-India Music Competition was held at Allahabad last month. A group of prize winners appears in the centre of this picture, while at the left and right respectively are Miss Sushila Dattatraya Rao, winner of first prize in vocal music and flute, and Miss Dipti Sanyal who won several awards for dances at the same function.

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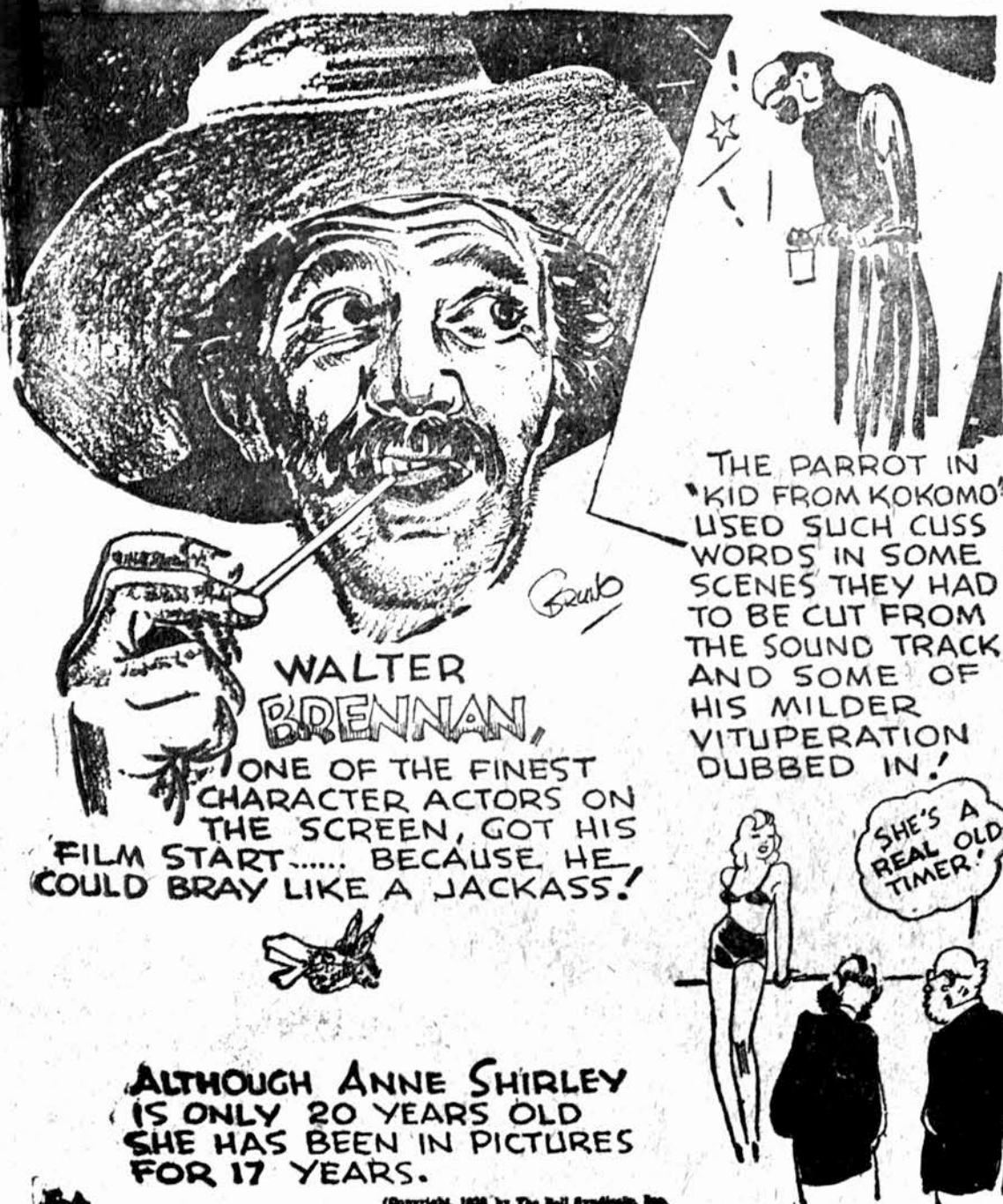
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SURAT—Dalal Bros., Baranpuri Bazar